

Where
Your
Tax
Dollar
GoesGovernment fails when
the excess of cost robs
the people of the way
to happiness and the
opportunity to achieve.
—President Harding.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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FINAL EDITION

(Complete Market Reports.)

PRICE THREE CENTS

FOUR-POWER TEN-YEAR PACIFIC TREATY AGREED TO

U. S., Japan, France and Britain to "Adjust by Conference" Any Controversies

BANDIT'S BODY
FOUND WHERE
HE FREED
KILLED HIM

Posse Makes Discovery in
Woods Near Benton, Ark.,
After J. C. Howard Sur-
renders and Tells of Shoot-
ing Tom Slaughter After
Trying to Capture Him.

FORGER RELATES
STORY OF KILLING

Says Leader Planned to Kill
Negroes Who Fled From
Penitentiary With Him and
That He Feared for His
Own Life.

HARDING BELIEVES
WE'LL FORGET LIQUOR
IN NEXT GENERATION

Secretary Tells Methodist State-
ment Is Fair View of
President's Attitude.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A pre-elec-
tion statement on prohibition attrib-
uted to President Harding and quot-
ing him as saying that "in another
generation I believe that liquor will
have disappeared not merely from
our politics, but from our memories,"
represents his view of the subject,
according to a report made today to
the Committee on Conservation and
Advance of the Methodist Episcopal
Church.

The report was made by the Board
of Temperance Prohibition and Pub-
lic Morals and includes correspond-
ence between the board and George
B. Christian, President Harding's
secretary, regarding the statement.
Christian, in reply to a query as
to whether the statement was auth-
entic, said that there is no record
of the precise statement having been
used by the President, but that it is
a "very fair view of the President's
views on the subject."

MOSES FOR 4-POWER TREATY
IF IT "SAFEGUARDS PEACE"

Irreconcilable Adds Reservation "If
It Does This Without Involving
U. S. in Sanctions."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Senator
Moses of New Hampshire, a Rep-
ublican member of the Senate For-
eign Relations Committee, and one
of the irreconcilables in the fight
on the proposed four-power Pacific
treaty.

"I welcome any instrument that
tends to safeguard the peace of the
world. If this instrument does it
without involving the United States
in any series of sanctions, it should
be welcomed with equal eagerness
by others."

NICARAGUANS CLASH WITH U. S.
MARINES OFF DUTY; 4 MEN SLAIN

Policemen Lose Lives Trying to
Break Up Fight With Civilians;
Two Marines Wounded.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 10.—
Four policemen were killed and one
wounded while breaking up a street
fight here last night between sev-
eral American marines and a party
of civilians. Two marines were
wounded. The Americans were off
duty at the time.

Officers of the Marine Corps co-
operated with Government officials
in preventing further trouble.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO SWEDISH
PREMIER AND NORWEGIAN

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Dec. 10.—
The Nobel Peace Prize for 1921, it
was officially announced today, has
been divided equally between Hjal-
mar Branting, Premier of Sweden,
and Christian L. Lange of Norway,
secretary of the Inter-Parliamentary
Union.

In Tomorrow's
Sunday Post-Dispatch

Stories by and About White
House Callers Gathered During
Eight Years as the Private
Secretary to a President—The
first installment of a new series
by Joseph P. Tumulty, whose
book, "Woodrow Wilson as I
Know Him," was printed sep-
arately in the Post-Dispatch.
These stories, written with a
keen sense of humor, will be
printed in the Daily and Sun-
day Post-Dispatch.

With Gen. Diaz in St. Louis—A
page of photographs in the
Rotogravure Section commem-
orating the Italian war hero's
visit to St. Louis last Sat-
urday and Sunday.

Thrilling Tales by Man Who
Trapped Jung Beasts Alive—
A battle with orang-outangs,
who behaved much like men in
a fury, and the capture of a
herd of 60 wild elephants, the
greatest number ever taken at
one time.

"A Night in Venice" for a Rich
St. Louis Girl's Social Debut—
A page of photographs of
scenes and participants in the
Rotogravure Section.

Order Your Copy Today

JAIL STORMED BY
MASKED MEN; TWO
PERSONS KILLED

Jailer's Nephew and Depu-
ty's Wife Fatally Shot in
Night Attack at Jackson,
Kentucky.

AFTER PRISONERS
PREVIOUSLY MOVED

Entrance Gained to Place by
Pretext of Turning Over
a Prisoner—Troops Or-
dered to Scene.

By the Associated Press.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 10.—
State troops today were ordered to
Jackson, Ky., by Gov. Morrow
to preserve order after seven or eight
masked men had stormed the Breath-
itt County Jail shortly after mid-
night in a fruitless attempt to lib-
erate four relatives named Noble,
whom they believed to have been
incarcerated in the structure.

In the ensuing fight between the
band and the jailer's family, Albert
Roberts, 21, nephew of the jailer,
was shot in the chest and died later.
Mrs. Oscar Allen, wife of the depu-
ty jailer, also was wounded and
died today, and Miss Maggie Allen,
25, daughter of Jailer Allen, was
probably fatally wounded.

Lexington advises state blood-
hounds have been sent from there to
take the trail of the attackers.

The Nobles had been removed
from Jackson to the jail at Win-
chester, Ky., for safekeeping before
the attack was made.

Said They Had a Prisoner.

Jailer Allen was sleeping on the
first floor of the building used as
a residence when the band appeared,
saying they had a prisoner, and
called to his son to bring the keys
down to the jail entrance. Several
of the men went up the stairs to
meet the deputy jailer and when he
appeared in his night clothes, with
the keys in one hand and a flash-
light in the other, he observed that
the man at the head of the stairway
was masked. The latter covered
Allen with a revolver and told him
to hand over the keys. Allen threw
the keys into the room from which
he had just emerged and several of
the masked intruders fired at him.
Mrs. Oscar Allen rushed out and
one of the men seized her by the
arm and placing a revolver against
her abdomen fired one shot through
her body.

Miss Allen, who had come from an-
other room, was hit by several bul-
lets.

Roberts seized a revolver at the
sound of the first shots and rushed
to the door of his room, but only
seven took part in the shooting. They
rode to the edge of town on horse-
back and went to the jail about. They
returned to their horses after the
brief expedition to the jail and rode
away.

EMMA GOLDMAN TO RETURN
AND FIGHT FOR CITIZENSHIP

Woman Deported With Alexander
Berkman Says They Will Tour
Europe First.

RIGA, Dec. 10.—Emma Goldman,
whose presence in Riga became known
yesterday, today told the Associated
Press correspondent they were "not
going to America immediately," but
hoped to travel in Europe soon.

"They said they hoped ultimately
to reach the United States and fight
in the Supreme Court to establish
their American citizenship. (They
were both deported to Russia from
the United States in the winter of
1919.)

"I am not returning to the United
States as a prodigal daughter
throwing herself upon its mercy,"
said Miss Goldman. "While in some
cases I have disagreed with the so-
viet government, my stay in Russia
has only served to convince me that
I have always been right, and that
anarchy is the only sound system."

BUILDERS THINK
\$30,000,000 WORK
AWAITS WAGE CUT

Employers Outline Situation
in Letter to Accompany
Referendum Ballot to
Union Men on 20 Per Cent
Decrease.

SAY WORKERS WOULD
RECEIVE \$10,000,000

Comparative Wage Scales in
Cities and Present Costs of
Materials Are Cited as
Reasons for Acceptance.

The Master Builders' Association
has prepared a special letter of ap-
peal to workmen in the building
trades, in which the opinion is ex-
pressed that building projects ag-
gregating \$30,000,000 are being held
up by high costs. It is set forth
that about \$10,000,000 of this would
be paid in wages to the 13,000 men
in the building trades, an average of
about \$800 a man.

The letter is to accompany the
survey of building conditions pre-
pared by Director of Public Welfare
Cunliff and the official ballot for the
referendum vote on the proposal of
a voluntary decrease in wages of 20
per cent as the first means to stimu-
late building.

It will be remembered that Cunliff's
survey showed building projects of
\$200,000 and upward, aggregat-
ing \$15,000,000 that are being held
up by high costs, chiefly of labor and
materials. This survey was made
following one by the Post-Dispatch
in which it was shown that there
were projects aggregating \$20,000,000
held in abeyance pending lower costs.

The Builders' Letter.

After reviewing the conferences of
the Joint Committee of builders and
union leaders, the letter, which was
signed by R. L. Rinehardt, presi-
dent of the Master Builders' Asso-
ciation, directs attention to the fol-
lowing facts:

"While the list of proposed build-
ing projects totals more than \$15,-
000,000 in value, as this list
includes only projects that cost
\$200,000 or more, it is the opinion of
the Master Builders that fully twice
that much work is contemplated and
can be induced to proceed by a
properly reduced cost.

"Considering that 33 per cent of
the cost of these structures is money
paid to the building crafts workmen,
and assuming that \$30,000,000 worth
of work will be induced to proceed
in a reasonable time, then \$10,-
000,000 will be paid in workmen's
wages. There are approximately 13,-
000 such workmen, therefore, this
work will result in a wage of about
\$800 to each workman when
equally distributed.

"Attention is called to the sched-
ule of comparative wage scales paid
in a number of large cities in the
United States, showing that at pre-
sent St. Louis has the highest wage
scale for building crafts workmen in
the United States. This condition
does not encourage building enter-
prise in St. Louis.

"During the past nine months, as
is shown by the amount of building
work done, such cities as are about
the size of St. Louis have done two
and three times as much building
and many cities one-half the size of
St. Louis have done twice as much
building as St. Louis.

Comparative Material Costs.

"Attention is called to the chart
showing comparative costs of build-
ing materials in 1913-1920-1921. Ac-
cording to this table:

\$1.00 worth of brick in 1913	would cost \$1.61 in 1921.
\$1.00 worth of gravel in 1913	would cost \$1.28 in 1921.
\$1.00 worth of sand in 1913	would cost \$1.75 in 1921.
\$1.00 worth of cement in 1913	would cost \$1.53 in 1921.
\$1.00 worth of structural steel in 1913	would cost \$1.28 in 1921.
\$1.00 worth of plumbing goods in 1913	would cost \$1.32 in 1921.
\$1.00 worth of living cost in 1913	would cost \$1.52 in 1921.

Note that building wages cost
more today as compared with 1913

Text of 4-Power Treaty
to Keep Peace in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.
Today follows:
The United States of America, the British Empire, France and
Japan.

"With a view to the preservation of the general peace and the
maintenance of their rights in relation to their insular possessions and
insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean:

"Have determined to conclude a treaty to this effect and have
appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States of America,

"His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Ireland and of the British dominions beyond the seas, Emperor of
India,

"And for the Dominion of Canada,

"For the Commonwealth of Australia,

"For the Dominion of New Zealand,

"For India,

"The President of the French Republic,

"His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

"Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and
due form, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

"The high contracting parties agree as between themselves to
respect their rights in relation to their insular possessions and insular
dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean.

"If there should develop between any of the high contracting
parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving
their said rights which is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and
is likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting be-
tween them, they shall invite the high contracting parties to a joint
conference, to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration
and adjustment.

"If the said rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any
other Power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one
another fully and frankly, in order to arrive at an understanding as to
the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet
the exigencies of the particular situation.

ARTICLE 2.

"This agreement shall remain in force for 10 years from the time
it shall take effect and after the expiration of said period it shall
continue to be in force subject to the right of any of the high contract-
ing parties to terminate it upon 12 months' notice.

ARTICLE 3.

"This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accord-
ance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties
and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications which shall take
place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great
Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911,
shall terminate."

ARTICLE 4.

"This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accord-
ance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties
and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications which shall take
place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great
Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911,
shall terminate."

ARTICLE 5.

"This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accord-
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and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications which shall take
place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great
Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911,
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ARTICLE 6.

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ance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties
and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications which shall take
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ARTICLE 7.

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ance with the constitutional methods of the high contracting parties
and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications which shall take
place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great
Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911,
shall terminate."

ARTICLE 8.

"This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accord-
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and shall take effect on the deposit of ratifications which shall take
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Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911,
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ARTICLE 9.

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ARTICLE 10.

"This agreement shall be ratified as soon as possible in accord-
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place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great
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ARTICLE 11.

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ARTICLE 12.

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ARTICLE 13.

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place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great
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shall terminate."

ARTICLE 14.

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place at Washington, and thereupon the agreement between Great
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ARTICLE 15.

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ARTICLE 16.

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ARTICLE 17.

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ARTICLE 20.

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ARTICLE 21.

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ARTICLE 22.

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ARTICLE 23.

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ARTICLE 24.

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ARTICLE 25.

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ARTICLE 26.

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ARTICLE 27.

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ARTICLE 28.

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Britain and Japan, which was concluded at London on July 13, 1911,
shall terminate."

ANNULS HISTORICAL
ALLIANCE OF JAPAN
AND GREAT BRITAIN

If Any Outside Power Threatens
Any Pacific Rights, Other Mem-
bers Will Discuss Situation.

SENATE MUST RATIFY TO
MAKE TREATY EFFECTIVE

Action Declared to Pave the Way for Acceptance
by Japan of the 5-5-3 Naval Ratio;
Text of Agreement Presented
by Senator Lodge.

BY CHARLES G. ROSS,
Chief Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The draft of the expected treaty
between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and France was
laid on the conference table by Senator Lodge, speaking for the
American delegation, at an open session of the Arms Conference
today.

This action paves the way to acceptance of the American
naval armament reduction proposals and is expected to contribute
to settlement of the Chinese questions. The treaty has been
initiated in affirmation by the representatives of the four Powers,
although not actually signed, and must be confirmed by the United
States Senate. The conference adjourned at 1:16 without any
action on the naval ratio question.

In his precise, formal way, the Massachusetts Senator, who was largely re-
sponsible for the defeat of the treaty of Versailles in the Senate, read the new
understanding relating to the Pacific and emphasized the fact that "no
military or naval sanction lurks anywhere in the background or under cover
of these plain and direct clauses."

Treaty Brief and Simple.

The treaty is one of the briefest and simplest documents of the kind
on record. The four Powers agree to respect the rights of one another in
relation to their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific region.
In case of any dispute between any of them that cannot be settled by the
ordinary diplomatic methods, they are to invite the other signatory Powers
to a joint conference for adjustment of the difficulty. If the rights of any
of the Powers are threatened by aggressive action of an outside nation, the
four shall counsel among themselves as to the measure to be taken.

The treaty is to run for ten years. The final of the four articles pro-
vides that immediately upon the ratification of the pact, in accordance
with the constitutional methods of the four Powers, the Anglo-Japanese al-
liance shall be terminated.

The last clause, providing a method for the abrogation of the Anglo-
Japanese alliance, is the most significant of the four. Toward this end
British diplomacy at the conference has been steadily directed. Senator
Lodge justified the appellation frequently applied to him, "the scholar in
politics," by diverging from the theme of the treaty to describe in grace-
ful and colorful English the scattered and mystic isles of the Pacific. Suc-
ceeding speakers referred to the literary quality of his address.

Spokesmen Give Assent.

In turn, spokesmen of France, Great Britain and Japan gave their
assent to the treaty and spoke of it in glowing terms as a contribution
to a new and better world order. Italy and the smaller Powers at the
conference followed with expressions of gratification.

The first to speak after Lodge was the fiery Viviani of France. In
sheer oratorical power his address took rank with the speech of his coun-
tryman, M. Briand, at the third plenary session. The audience, a distinguished
gathering which filled every seat of the conference hall, paid him the
tribute of applause time and again as with strong, yet graceful gestures
he emphasized France's approval of the treaty and pleaded for a better
understanding of the problems of troubled Europe.

Senators and Congressmen in the gallery, connoisseurs in public speak-
ing, let it be known by a vociferous demonstration that they regarded
Viviani as a master. The venerable Arthur J. Balfour, rising to speak for
the British family of nations, received a cordial greeting. He spoke of
Viviani as one of the greatest living masters of eloquence. Balfour spoke
principally of the part of the treaty dealing with the abrogation of the
Anglo-Japanese alliance.

He told of Britain's dilemma, how she ran the risk of misunderstanding
if she retained the treaty, and the risk of misunderstanding if she denounced
it. The only way out, he said, was "to merge an ancient and outworn
and unnecessary agreement" into a new understanding that should embrace all
the Powers concerned in the Pacific.

The solution, he said, gave him deep satisfaction. He recalled that he
had participated in the making of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and helped
to establish the entente between Great Britain and France. He had always

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

In CITY Circulation the daily POST-DISPATCH EXCEEDS the daily Globe-Democrat by approximately 50,000, the daily Star by approximately 60,000, and the Times by approximately 100,000

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM
 I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the rights of the people, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.
 JOSEPH PULITZER
 April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Pasteurization.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I would like to submit a few remarks through the columns of the Post-Dispatch to the committee in charge of the "pure milk" investigation.
 At the outset we must not lose sight of the fact that until such time arrives, if it ever does, when it will be possible to obtain a 100 per cent score of tuberculin tests from the dairy herds at the various sources of supply, that Pasteurization presents the only safe and sane solution to insure a reasonable pure milk supply for a large community, such as ours, or for any city or town for that matter. In my opinion it would be sheer folly to adopt any other course.

Heating to 60 degrees centigrade for 30 minutes is the best temperature to use in Pasteurizing milk, as this degree of heat is sufficient to destroy the pathogenic micro-organisms without degrading the milk or destroying the ferment. But at the same time is ample heating to destroy the harmful bacteria. Pasteurization does not mean simply the heating of milk, the subsequent rapid cooling is of the most vital importance.

The committee ought to work to secure for the city's milk supply the highest type of official supervision, coupled with a good and efficient system of inspection. No milk should be sold, or allowed to be offered for sale to the consumer unless it bears the label of at least one of the three following grades:

- (1) Pasteurized milk.
 - (2) Certified milk.
 - (3) Inspected milk.
- To secure and insure a reasonably clean and safe supply of milk, vigilance must be exercised all along the line, beginning at the source of supply, and continuing unabated until the milk reaches the consumer. And while we are striving for the ideal, it will be well for us to remember that "pure milk" is better than purified milk.

T. R. HAZARD.

1000 Saloons Here.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

A. C. GARRISON'S letter to Miss Fanny Robb of the W. C. T. U. was an unanswerable argument in the cause of personal liberty. Miss Robb asks Mr. Garrison if he and his associates want the saloon, but with all its evils, evils? When did the saloon leave? There she needs one to tell her that there are over a thousand of them open in St. Louis, and many more than that in the larger Eastern cities? What Mr. Garrison and his associates want is for the saloon to leave in fact, something that the drys and the eighteenth amendment have failed to accomplish. When we ask for personal liberty and for light and light wines, and which the great voice of the American people will soon cry for and get, we ask only for an intelligent governmental handling and distribution of these harmless and healthful drinks, not through a saloon, but through either a licensed druggist, grocer or European style of cafe, where a harmless glass of beer or wine can be served with a meal.

SYLVESTER MAGUIRE.

5 O'clock at Twenty-first Street.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Why can't the United Railways give us better service at 5 p. m. around Twenty-first street?
 There are four large factories there which work at 5 p. m. Five minutes later the cabs of Washington, Olive and Easton are crowded.
 Why can't cars be switched at Eighteenth street, especially on Washington avenue on Park street, to get that crowd at Twenty-first street?
 Women who work hard are passed up by the score, night after night when a car does not stop, which often happens. I think it is time something was being done to get the people home from work since we still pay 7 cents fare and no service.

M.

A Milk Investigation.
 To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

It would seem that the city of St. Louis might scan with interest the special committee of the House now investigating the Washington milk supply and distribution. They have found that the farmers put in long hours, seven days a week, 52 weeks a year and then are often selling their milk to the distributor at a price actually less than their cost of production. While their city investigation showed one distributor making \$200 a day net profit; \$38,000 in nine months of this year besides paying his family salaries amounting to \$12,000, his own included of \$13,000. That is where some of the consumers' money goes. But that is not all; this committee also finds that many of the distributors in Washington are selling carloads of adulterated milk and cream, made by mixing dry powder and water and the cream thickened by putting it through a machine.
 What would an investigating committee in St. Louis at this time show? One thing certain is that the best, purest and safest milk coming to St. Louis is the milk produced by the Missouri and Illinois farmers living within a radius of perhaps 50 miles from St. Louis and the St. Louis consumers can secure this milk if they will take sufficient precaution to find out the source of their milk supply.

ALBERT E. BROWN.

ST. LOUIS NEEDS BONDS.

The first article, published Friday, of the series on the subject of a bond issue to meet the pressing needs of St. Louis treated the whole subject in a general way.
 We gave a list of improvements that have been suggested, including those actually needed and those urged as desirable for the development of St. Louis.

We submitted with our survey of municipal needs, a survey of the city's finances showing that there is not a dollar in the treasury to expend upon needed improvements; to the contrary, there is a deficit to be made up out of current revenues.

We showed that there is a bonded indebtedness on St. Louis, to be paid by taxation, of only \$12,748,130 and the margin under the new constitutional provision is \$62,947,630. Our indebtedness is small and our margin ample, far more than enough, to cover all actual municipal needs. We have shown:

1. That the city has urgent needs in the way of street widenings and cutouts to accommodate growing traffic, sewers and sewer repairs to avoid floods, destruction of property and a great menace to health and comfort; extensions of playgrounds and parks to take care of increasing populations, a municipal auditorium and the beginning of work on an additional water plant, the cost of which will not be paid by taxation, but through water revenues.

2. That St. Louis ought to have other improvements which are greatly to be desired and will contribute largely to the advantages and attractions of St. Louis.
3. That there is no money in the treasury with which to pay for either the needed or desirable improvements.

4. That the city's debt is small and there is ample margin for a bond issue to cover all municipal needs.

In forthcoming articles we shall analyze the list of improvements which have been urged and will show what are actually needed to safeguard vital community interests and what are merely desirable and valuable.

We are not discussing a bond issue for unemployment or for any other purpose than to supply the necessities of municipal life for the people. The bond issue is for the benefit of St. Louis as a whole and every man, woman and child who lives in St. Louis.

We ask the people of St. Louis to give serious consideration to the question of a bond issue. It is a matter of vital interest to them. We invite a discussion of the bond issue and of the list of improvements submitted—what we must have, what we ought to have and what, finally, should be included in a bond issue next spring. Before action is taken to submit a bond issue we want a thoroughly informed and crystallized public opinion on the subject.

THE TUMULTY DEFENSE.

The Post-Dispatch has published the final installment of Mr. Tumulty's defense of ex-President Wilson. The conclusion of the book supports the author's assertion in the preface that such a book ought to have been written. The former President would not break the silence in his own defense. His private secretary unquestionably was the man best qualified by his intimate contact with the President and the President's business to undertake the task. One could wish the author had done this without casting himself in a stellar role, but something may be forgiven in lame authorship if the work be of actual historical value, and we believe it is.

The most interesting political revelation of the Tumulty book is the intimate account of the break with Col. Harvey, including all the documents on the subject. It is shown that the topic of Harvey's editorial support was raised by himself, that Wilson's reply was tactful and even graded the expression of his own opinion, that Harvey subsequently in writing indicated his complete satisfaction in the supposed closing of the incident and then turned around and has never ceased his vicious tearing at Wilson and his work even after landing in the ambassadorship at London. The Tumulty account of the affair, though circulated around the world, has not thus far been challenged.

The subordinating of the ambitions of Roosevelt and Wood to the disciplinary necessities of war needed little or no explanation. The Tumulty account, however, should add to the satisfaction of those who were not fully appreciative of the situation faced by the President. Whether the President was justified or not in his war Cabinet policy, his secretary makes it clear that the Wilson purpose in not choosing a coalition Cabinet was to maintain peace within the administrative councils for the better prosecution of the military war. The Lansing dismissal turned out to be the culmination of a long-developing aggravation, the fact of which is apparent in Mr. Lansing's own account of the relation.

The final shot of the biographer is at the impression sedulously cultivated by the Wilson enemies that the President was undertaking to dictate the choice of his successor. He quotes Mr. Wilson's written refusal of a request that he throw his influence into the bal-

ance to break the deadlock at the San Francisco convention.

Mr. Tumulty has scotched a regiment of slanders circulated against the late President in lieu of open arguments with which to oppose his liberal policies and dampen his early popularity. The hour has struck for the supporters of such libels to produce their facts or forever hold their peace.

AN ELEMENTARY QUESTION.

A communication in Letters From the People column Friday discussed the Mexican situation interestingly and in a spirit of earnest concern for the welfare of the Mexican people, but the writer failed to justify the attitude or policy of the Obregon Government in the oil land controversy; he failed necessarily.

The truth is that the policy is unjustifiable; the position of our State Department is as unassailable as is the commandment "Thou shalt not steal."

Our State Department insists that oil lands honestly acquired by Americans in Mexico previous to the adoption of the Carranza Constitution shall not be confiscated. It is true the Obregon Government has denied intention to confiscate such property. It is true the Supreme Court of Mexico has held that Article 27 of that Constitution, under which Carranza frankly proposed to confiscate, is not retroactive. But the Obregon Government is attempting to evade the spirit of that decision while pretending to observe the letter of it. It insists on its right to take possession of such land, giving in exchange state bonds that are admittedly worthless. What it is doing is equivalent to offering counterfeit money for property and compelling the property owner to accept the tender. That, of course, is confiscation.

That is the essence of the controversy. There are, of course, debatable features. For example, the Obregon Government virtuously proposes that the developed oil lands shall not be subject to this compulsory sale; that is, that the individual or corporation which has sunk a well will be permitted to retain that well, but must give up the adjoining territory. That is fraudulent and may, in effect, be confiscation. The finding of oil on a tract immediately enhances the value of the tract and, indeed, of the locality for a considerable area. To take such property, excepting the well, with its probable treasure, is to rob the investor of most of his investment.

Our State Department refuses to countenance such procedure. It could not do less and retain its self-respect or the respect of anyone else. But it must be understood that our State Department says nothing regarding American purchases of Mexican property since the adoption of the Carranza Constitution. Such investors took a chance and if they lose it is no concern of our Government. Nor is the American Government attempting in any way to dictate to Mexico as to the latter's laws or Constitution. All the State Department demands is that the common law of honesty which was operating in Mexico prior to the Carranza Constitution of 1917 shall continue to operate as regards property rights honestly acquired by Americans in Mexico under that law.

OUR URBAN WILDERNESS.

Mr. Charles H. Diehl of the Municipal Development Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce calls attention in an address to the large area of farm land within the city limits of St. Louis on which is located the finest wheat farms in the State.

"There is enough space within the city," he said, "to house double our population without building another apartment house, but constructing single family dwellings for the increase. Shall the development of St. Louis in the future be inside the city limits, where there is space to put as many more as there are here now, or shall it be outside the limits, where the city will get no credit for it?"

The city limits should be extended and will be extended where development outside the city has already taken place. Nevertheless, the condition to which Mr. Diehl calls attention is peculiar and invites analysis and remedies. Probably no city in America, unless it be New York, has lost so many of its population by migration over its borders, and probably no city has had for so many years so large an unused area within its boundaries as St. Louis.

The one thing standing in the way of development of this part of the city, Mr. Diehl is reported to have said, is the transformation of the River des Peres from an open to a covered sewer. There is no question of the importance and necessity of this improvement, but there are other tasks to be undertaken. The region in question is isolated from the great West End district by railroad yards and from all parts of the city by lack of street railway facilities.

One hundred per cent co-operation of the city, the owners and their agents and the United Railways could develop this region in short order whenever conditions become favorable for the resumption of building. The land is there for both residential and industrial purposes. It is a shorter ride downtown than locations outside the city. Why should it not, with due encouragement, support rapid development?

AT LAST!
 (From the New York World.)

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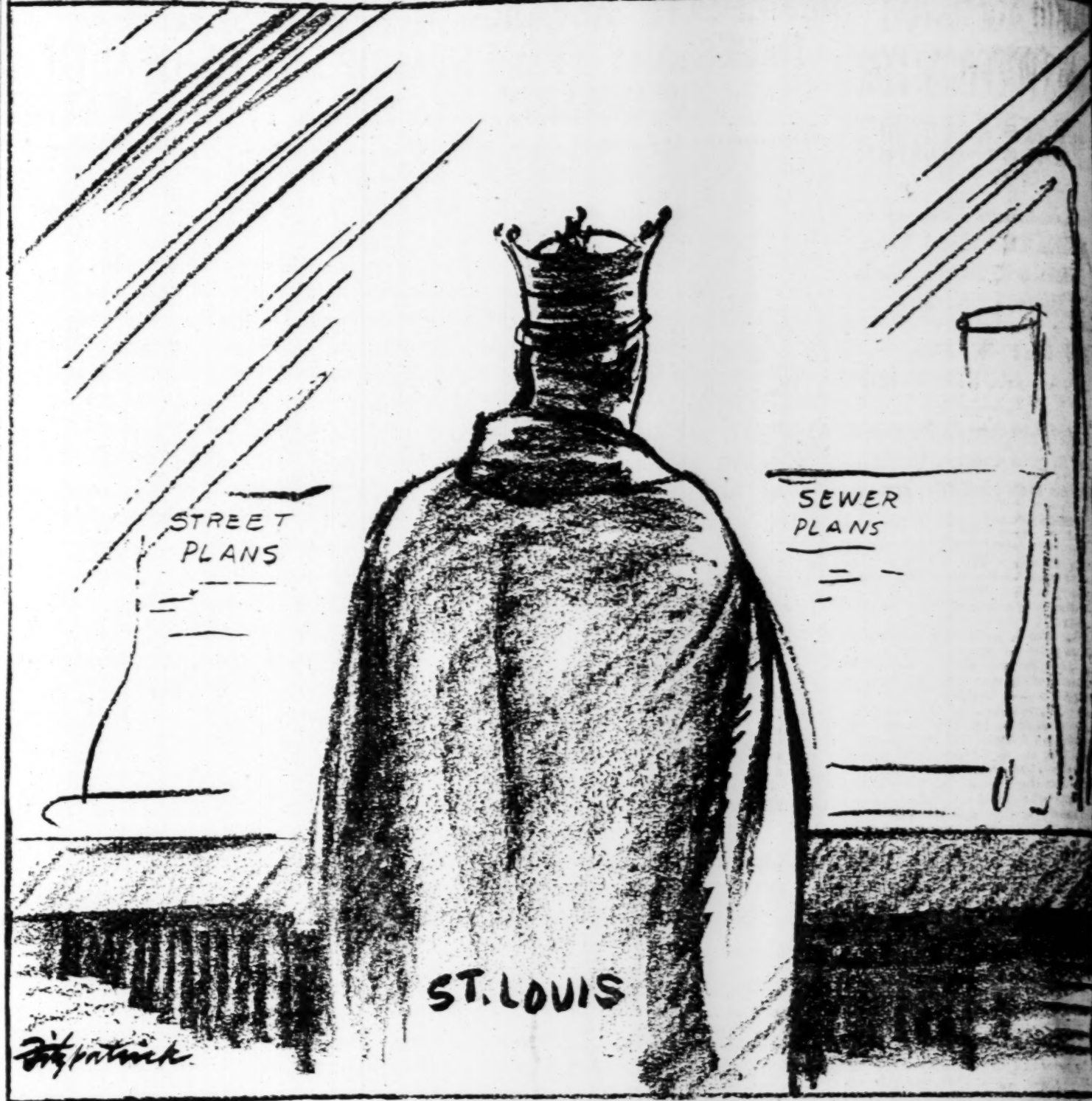
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LOOKING AT NECESSITIES.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
 By Clark McADAMS

MOCK-CAESAR.

(Tribute to E. Mont Reilly of Missouri, Territorial Governor of Porto Rico, published on Nov. 8 last in La Democracia, San Juan, Porto Rico.)

There is more lustre in his sliver shirt Than in the imperial edicts that he indites. Whenever he goes out he invites All attention to his person, as an old, foreign flirt.

You have either to accept his will in trembling fear, Or else, flee as a bird from his ludicrous pretence. Fear him? Yes, that's about all the science Of this mock-Caesar sent to corrupt people here.

The forty-eight stars disdainfully looked down, Declining to shine o'er such misery. He's to friends and foes a circus clown.

Insult us? He says he's doing it under the flag of liberty. Don't mind him, boys; whenever a guy stings this tune, Methinks I hear a mad dog barking at the moon.

Now that popular interest in disarmament is flagging, let us turn our gaze upon our old friend Edward Bok. In years gone Mr. Bok was editor of the Ladies Home Journal. Some time ago he retired, built the most magnificent private yacht ever designed for an American and went to sea upon a mission as singular as any other in history. He means to ascertain what the average of popular honesty is all over the world. His system is this: He goes to a hotel and leaves in his room three new dresses—one on the floor, one on the dresser and one in the bathroom. After the maids have gone over the house he goes around and gets back the dresses turned in, if any. As far as he has gone the most thoroughly honest people are the Dutch. The Dutch chambermaids have turned in Mr. Bok's dresses up to 100 per cent in some cities. He is not expecting us to do that well, thank God. We don't know where he is now; but from the withdrawal of dresses in the country and their consequent scarcity, we could make a pretty shrewd guess if we didn't have international trouble enough as it is.

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WHICH CAME FIRST, THE CHICKEN OR THE EGG?

Vexatious questions may be seemingly simple and yet they become extremely complicated problems when viewed from a serious scientific standpoint. This old conundrum, which ordinarily provokes no little merriment, loses humor when approached as a biological problem. It appears no biologist will answer the question without certain reservations which must be made when any subject drifts into the territory of the unknown or the unknowable. It moves, if a chick may be responsible for an egg and an egg may give rise to a chick, then we are clearly dealing with an interchangeability of cause and effect. It is probably safe to assume when that which is cause may not be definitely separated from that which is effect, either may be both cause or effect. The explanation of our answer therefore carries us into a study of organic evolution and heredity.

The conundrum may not be answered from above down, but must be attacked from below up. If we start, therefore, with the simple one-celled animal, the amoeba, we find an animal which can do anything that higher and complicated forms of life accomplish. It moves, it reproduces in two ways. It may, for example, sprout a bud from the parent stem which contains all of the specialized cells. This bud is slipped off as a miniature adult hydra. In other words, here both chick and egg arose at the same time. The hydra also forms an egg and this egg further specializes into an adult hydra with its eggs. It follows, therefore, if we look upon our budding process as an origin of much chick and little egg, then perhaps this egg is similarly really much chicken and little egg. In all instances the chicken and the egg are inseparably linked. However, in still higher forms we find further specialization—the egg begins to obtain a sex and the chicken therefore merely acts as a commodore of the egg-part loaned to it by its forebears. The chicken therefore differentiates according to the kind of germ cell it carries. It may perhaps become a rooster.

The introduction of the male parent, therefore, answers the riddle. There is no such normal thing as merely egg or merely chicken. Every egg or every chicken is a hyperated chicken-egg. They, therefore, arise synchronously because in organic evolution they are inseparably linked.

The failure to recognize the wider and more serious aspect of this conundrum, therefore, resolves itself either in terms of lack of thought or in lack of opportunity. It may be St. Louis, if it cannot be a pioneer in the work, can at least imitate what other large cities have done and organize a natural history museum. With a successful museum,

GRIFFITH EXPECTED TO HEAD IRISH IF TREATY IS RATIFIED

Suggested That De Valera Would Resign; Dispatches to London Indicate Agreement Will Be Accepted.

DAIL CABINET SPLIT VIEWED AS DANGER

Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, Will Continue His Conversations With Premier Lloyd George Today.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Dec. 10.—Dispatches to the morning newspapers generally confirm the view previously published that the little split in the Dail Eireann Cabinet is not likely to prevent passage of the peace treaty by the Southern Irish Parliament, although views differ whether the majority in its favor will be large or small.

If the Dail Eireann ratifies the agreement, Eamonn de Valera, the "new de-hard," as one Belfast newspaper describes him, will, according to some versions, resign as head of the Dail Government and Arthur Griffith will succeed him. Should this occur, Austin Stack, Minister of Home Affairs, and Charles Burgess, Minister of Defense in the Dail Cabinet will, it is thought, follow his example, as they have supported his stand against the treaty.

De Valera's Fall. In this case, De Valera and the two Ministers might seek re-election on the Republican ticket, and in the Parliament of the new Irish Free State follow the precedent of the Republicans in the Italian Parliament regarding the oath of allegiance, absolving themselves while it was being taken.

Another suggestion is that they do not stand for re-election, but form a separate group of non-cooperators aimed at boycotting the parliamentary elections. The Times' Dublin correspondent describes the crisis created by De Valera's avowed antagonism to the treaty as "one which, unless the highest statesmanship is exercised, will create a schism and introduce a new bitter element into Irish life."

Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, conferred at length with Prime Minister Lloyd George yesterday, and their conversation is to be resumed today. It is believed the conference does not concern the questions of concessions to Ulster, but are rather for the purpose of elucidating the terms of the treaty.

Harvey Congratulates Premier. George Harvey, American Ambassador, in a letter to Prime Minister Lloyd George made public yesterday congratulated him upon the Anglo-Irish agreement. He said:

"My hearty congratulations. Yours is indeed a triumph of genius and patience such as the world has seldom if ever beheld. How much it may mean to both our countries and to all mankind."

Lloyd George said in reply: "Your letter of congratulations has touched me very much and I thank you warmly for it. I trust that this settlement will remove forever an old misunderstanding which has hampered all the great human causes which your people and ours have so closely at heart."

Bishop Cahan and Sinn Fein Member of Parliament Pleased.

By the Associated Press.

CORK, Dec. 10.—Liam Rotella (William Roche), Sinn Fein member

ADVERTISING.

Why Not Relieve That Cold Now?

YOU'LL find the small cost of a generous bottle of Dr. Bell's Fine-Tar-Honey a small price when you learn how promptly and efficiently and comfortably it relieves the lingering or new cold or cough.

Its balsamic and healing antiseptics are unsurpassed in promoting ease from distressed bronchial tubes, helping to loosen phlegm, congestion, and allaying inflammation. Get a bottle at your druggist's today. J.C.

Dr. Bell's Fine-Tar-Honey for Coughs and Colds

Early Shopping Gives Ample Time for Careful Selection

ONLY 12 MORE Shopping Days Until CHRISTMAS

Nothing is gained by Putting Off Your Purchasing

It Pays to Read the Advertisement in the Post-Dispatch.

Premiers Smuts and Massey Pleased by Irish Settlement

THE following cable dispatches from Premier Smuts of South Africa and Premier Massey of New Zealand on the Irish settlement have been received by the Post-Dispatch and New York World:

Copyright, 1921, by the Press and Publishing Co., Inc., New York World and the Post-Dispatch.

From Premier Smuts.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 9.—I congratulate Irishmen in America and over the whole world on the successful solution at last of the Irish question. The settlement follows closely the lines on which I advised the Irish leaders to proceed last summer. To my mind it is a fair, generous and workable settlement, and, even if Ulster stands out today, her early entry into the Free State will become inevitable on economic grounds and will be much accelerated by the successful functioning of the Free State.

The concept of dominion status which has been evolved in the constitutional evolution of the old British Empire has once more proved its wonderful power. Considering, as it does, complete freedom and independence of each state, with close association in a world-wide group of free states, it satisfies both the sentiment of nationality and the tendency toward international co-operation, which are the two most

of the British Parliament for Cork City, said in an interview yesterday that the terms of the treaty between Ireland and Great Britain would satisfy an overwhelming mass of the people.

Bishop Daniel Cahan, in an interview yesterday on the Anglo-Irish agreement, said: "I think it is a magnificent settlement and that our negotiators had a great triumph to secure such a peace treaty. Ireland has secured a system under which she can develop her full powers."

Pope Awards Developments Before Irish View of Irish Settlement.

By the Associated Press. ROME, Dec. 10.—Pope Benedict, while following all the phases of the Irish question with deepest interest, has decided to await final developments before pronouncing his opinion on the peace settlement.

MANY OF HIERARCHY FAVOR RATIFICATION

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, Dec. 10.—The Irish Independent today announces that it has received the following expressions of opinion from members of the hierarchy on Eamonn de Valera's stand with regard to the Anglo-Irish peace agreement:

Cardinal Logue: I am in favor of the treaty being ratified. I think Mr. de Valera, in his declaration, acted unfairly in prejudicing the decision of the Dail Eireann. I shall probably call a meeting of the Bishops early next week. The country should be consulted.

Archbishop Gilmartin: Quoted as saying he is strongly in favor of ratification of the peace treaty signed by the Irish plenipotentiaries.

Archbishop Hartley: I hope the peace treaty between England and Ireland will be ratified.

Bishop Brownrigg: I heartily wish the peace treaty ratified.

Bishop Foley: It would be a great calamity if the peace terms were not ratified. Apart from a few particulars, the terms are far better than expected.

Bishop O'Doherty: I am in favor of ratification. I cannot understand the President's announcement.

Bishop Gaughan: I think the settlement ought to inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity in Ireland.

Bishop Browne: In favor of ratification.

Bishop Finigan: In favor of ratification.

Bishop Mulhern of Down: Does not wish to interfere at this stage.

LEGION TO DISCUSS MILLER'S REMARKS ABOUT EX-SOLDIERS

Police Board Head, Who Had Been Invited to Attend Mass Meeting, Out of the City.

A mass meeting of American Legion members and their friends will be held tonight at Knights of Columbus Hall, 3549 Olive street, to discuss remarks to the effect that 70 per cent of the criminals are former service men, attributed to Victor J. Miller, president of the St. Louis Junior Chamber of Commerce last Monday.

BERLIN EXPECTS BRITISH TO BACK GERMAN BONDS

Look for Funded Debt Plan, to Extend Over Three Years, London to Underwrite the Berlin Issue.

BRITAIN WOULD STABILIZE MARK

Lloyd George Invites Briand to London to Discuss the General European Economic Situation.

By ARNO DOSCH-LEUTROT. A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

Copyright, 1921, by the Press and Publishing Co., Inc., New York World and the Post-Dispatch.

HERNIMES, Dec. 10.—It is expected here the negotiations now in progress in London will result in a funded debt of 6,000,000,000 gold marks to extend over a three-year period. This will be on account of the 2,000,000,000 marks due for reparations.

The correspondent is informed the British Government is officially prepared to underwrite the German bonds, which will make them negotiable generally and will immediately relieve the French financial strain.

The whole deal is strictly between London and Berlin. Louis Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions, is in England merely in connection with the Wiesbaden agreement which he negotiated with Dr. Walter Rathenau, the British under the new understanding, will agree to deliveries in kind as part of the general rearranging of reparations.

From a German closely connected with the present negotiations, and the even more important negotiations which, it now develops, preceded this open discussion, the correspondent learns that the British

MATINEE RECEIPTS AT MISSOURI FOR CHRISTMAS FUND

Theater Manager to Aid Campaign to Raise \$15,000 for Post-Dispatch's Festival for One Week.

Impelled by a desire to do something of a community nature for St. Louis, William Goldman, manager of the Missouri Theater, has arranged to co-operate with the Post-Dispatch Christmas Festival Association in raising the \$15,000 fund for the Christmas Festival this year.

Commencing on Saturday, Dec. 17, for an entire week, with the exception of Sunday afternoon, Dec. 18, Mr. Goldman will turn the Missouri Theater over to the Festival Association between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m. All box office receipts between these hours and the money raised by tickets which will be placed on sale at various places downtown will be turned over to the Christmas Fund and devoted to the purpose of carrying Yuletide cheer and happiness into the homes of those who lack the material means to provide for themselves those little extras which make for Christmas joy.

The regular 3 o'clock matinee performance will be given each day, and those who go to the Missouri Theater during the week-day hours from 3 to 5 will not only see a worthwhile show, but will have the added satisfaction of knowing that their admission fee will be used entirely for the benefit of those who are less fortunate than they.

A picture of universal appeal is to be the feature at the Missouri during the week beginning Dec. 17, for "Miss Lulu Bett," William de Mille's Paramount production, is to be shown. This is the screen version of the play which won the Pulitzer prize of \$1000 as the best American play produced during the 1920-21 theatrical season. The novel was recently published in serial form in the Magazine Section of the Post.

Jobs for 2,000 Former Soldiers.

Twenty-five former service men were put on duty today as temporary letter carriers to work during the rush hours of the holiday season. Their pay will be 60 cents an hour. The positions were filled through the American Legion and the Red Cross employment bureaus.

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CONTRIBUTIONS. Previously acknowledged, \$589.60

George L. Niehaus, 1408 N. Broadway	5.00
Friend	1.00
Cash	1.00
Dodds Surveying Co., 717 1/2 Chestnut st.	5.00
Vane-Calvert Paint Co., 1604 N. Broadway	5.00
American Detective Agency, 806 Chestnut st.	2.00
Samuel Cupples, Env. Co., 628 S. Sixth st.	25.00
Friscio R. R. list, 6238 Frisco Bldg.	2.00
Chas. W. Steele list, 616 N. Vandewater ave.	7.00
Oliver Machine Co. list, 2028 Pine st.	18.10
F. B. Grodzki list, 1012 Cass ave.	2.00
Kenfield & Essex Co. of New York list, 817 Loomis st.	2.25
Total	\$667.55

Dispatch. Zona Gale, an American novelist, is the author.

Lois Wilson, the outstanding figure in "What Every Woman Knows," "Mid-Summer Madness," and "Lost Romance," three William de Mille productions, has the title role of "Miss Lulu Bett." Milton Sills, who scored in "The Great Moment," plays opposite her. Theodore Roberts and Helen Ferguson are among the featured players.

The picture will appeal to young and old alike, for it is a sympathetic story of human lives—the familiar chronicle of a spinster who becomes "beast of burden" in the home of her married sister and whose spirit is crushed by the cruel monotony of life, but who rises at the last to a happier plane. If you have read the novel or seen the play, or if you haven't, you will appreciate the picture, for there is nothing objectionable and much that is good in its scenes.

40,000 Mexican Laborers Idle.

By the Associated Press. MEXICO CITY, Dec. 10.—Forty thousand laborers throughout Mexico who normally are regularly employed are now without work, says a statement issued by labor headquarters here. The unemployment is distributed as follows: In the Laguna cotton district, 15,000, mostly textile workers; Puebla, 15,000; Tampico oil region, 5000, and the remainder in Yucatan and Campeche.

MRS. JAKE L. HAMON TO WED RETIRED CHICAGO BANKER

William Louis Rohrer and Widow of Oklahoma Politician to Wed in Canal Zone.

By the Associated Press. CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—William Louis Rohrer, retired investment banker of Chicago, last night announced his engagement to Mrs. Jake L. Hamon, widow of the Oklahoma political leader, who has been set for the wedding. Mrs. Hamon said plans have been made for a honeymoon trip to the Panama Canal zone.

Mrs. Hamon, with her son and daughter, has made her home in Chicago since the death last year of her husband, who was shot by Charles Smith. The latter was acquitted of a murder charge on a plea of self-defense.

C. A. Lange Estate is \$46,372. An inventory of the estate of C. A. Lange, laundryman, who died Oct. 30, was filed yesterday. It shows real and personal property with a total value of \$46,372.44. The bulk of his estate is in the Mrs. Emma Lange, 3123 Copeland avenue.

Provisional President of Guatemala. GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Dec. 10.—Gen. Orellana, Chief of Staff of the Guatemalan army, has been elected provisional President of the republic to take the place of Carlos Herrera, who was overthrown early in the week.

SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER

Served Sunday 11:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. \$1.50

Marquette Hotel

15th and WASHINGTON

ADVERTISING.

For Colds, Grip or Influenza

and as a Preventive, take

BRONCHO GUININE Tablets

The genuine bears the signature of E. W. Grove. (Be sure you get BRONCHO.) 30c.

RESINOL

Soothing and Healing Household Ointment

Further arrests in liquor cases were made yesterday.

Christ Rowland, 2503 North Grand, street car conductor, arrested and supposed whisky reported found in the basement of his home, Charles May, 31, porter in saloon, 1415 Morgan street, in charge of the place when police reported finding some so-called colored whisky bottles in the place, and a lot of empty bottles in place; and three men arrested, Grand and Chouteau avenues, who reported their automobile had been struck by an ash wagon on the police, in searching the machine found a jug of red wine, a mug and a glass in the rear seat.

Police found some copper in an alley in the rear of 5932 Darg Avenue followed their investigation into the three-room house at the corner last night and reported finding three Italian and six five-lon cans of so-called whisky and empty copper cans in the house. Two men were arrested.

BODY OF SLAUGHTER, KILLED BY MAN HE FREED, IS FOUND

Continued From Page One.

and because Howard and the negroes brought back with them the weapons carried away by the escaping party.

"Howard said that during the flight yesterday, when Slaughter compelled the fire negroes to follow him, he was in front of them, that Slaughter said to him: 'In the morning we will kill the niggers, then we can go away.' Slaughter, Howard said, making for Oklahoma, where he has many friends, and where he expected to be safe.

"I felt," Howard told me, "Slaughter would kill me as he intended to kill the negroes if I arrested his flight in the past."

Says Slaughter Was Asleep.

"Howard said that Slaughter, himself and the negroes were in about a camp fire last night, Slaughter being asleep. Howard said he took his revolver and went over to where Slaughter was in his automatic pistol in his hand, and he wanted to throw up his hands, Howard declared. Slaughter began to arise to his feet, was in hand.

"Howard said that he then Slaughter—once in the head once in the breast near the head—Howard and two of the negroes walked a mile and a half to a house and telephoned to St. Crow of Saline County at Benton miles away, telling the Sheriff Slaughter had been killed and they wanted to surrender.

"Howard asserted after his render that he had left a note telling of his intention to capture Slaughter and to let him live."

Note Left by Howard.

"Today I found under some papers on my desk in the command department, the following note on the back of an envelope:

"Will be back and."

"Howard has told me that he intended to write and bring Slaughter back, but that he was interrupted in the writing by the end of Slaughter and showed the hope under two papers on the desk."

About two months ago I found through Slaughter was kept in a machine operator in the

Loftis Bros. & Co. The Store of Worth-While Gifts on Credit

"Lady Louise" Diamond Ring

Beautiful brilliant blue white perfect-cut Diamond, set in solid 18-k white gold prongs. The Ring is solid green gold, exquisitely hand carved. The enlarged illustration shows the dainty design. It must be seen to be appreciated. The high prongs make this a favorite engagement Ring, or Christmas gift to the "Lady" style.

\$75 Values Reduced to \$50

\$125 A WEEK

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS ON CREDIT AT LOWER THAN CASH PRICES

OUR STORE IS THE SOLUTION FOR ALL GIFT PROBLEMS.

CUFF LINKS

Set with 2 fine blue white, perfect-cut Diamonds, set in solid 18-k white gold prongs. The Ring is solid green gold, exquisitely hand carved. The enlarged illustration shows the dainty design. It must be seen to be appreciated. The high prongs make this a favorite engagement Ring, or Christmas gift to the "Lady" style.

\$25

TERMS: \$2.50 A MONTH

Wrist Watch—Gold filled, plain or engraved case, high-grade full jewel movement, adjustable Black Rubber Band, with gold-filled clasp. \$20

50 CENTS A WEEK

MEN'S DIAMOND RING

Sparkling blue-white, perfect-cut Diamond, set in solid 18-k white gold prongs. The Ring is solid green gold, exquisitely hand carved. The enlarged illustration shows the dainty design. It must be seen to be appreciated. The high prongs make this a favorite engagement Ring, or Christmas gift to the "Lady" style.

\$150

TERMS: \$12.50 A WEEK

The Old Reliable CREDIT JEWELLERS

Second Floor Carleton Bldg. 208 N. Sixth St., Near Olive St., St. Louis

St. Louis' Greatest Array of Holiday Goods

Exhibited in Your Home Sunday Morning

IMAGINE thousands of feet of the most attractive show windows completely filled with the choicest selections of Holiday Offerings by the best merchants, passing or pausing at your command, and you will have an idea of what the Big Sunday POST-DISPATCH will mean to you as you sit in your most comfortable chair and enjoy the season's Greatest Display of Timely Merchandise.

Whatever Else You Do, Be Sure to Get THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

St. Louis' Greatest Shopping Guide.

POLICEMEN TRACE ODOR, FIND LIQUOR PLANT IN STABLE

Still of 150 Gallons Capacity, 15,000 Gallons of Malt, Discovered in Rear of 5225 Bischoff Avenue.

MAN AND YOUTH ARRESTED IN PLACE

County Officials Investigating Fire Said to Have Been Started by the Explosion of a Still.

A concrete vat, 76 by 12 by 10 feet containing approximately 15,000 gallons of malt, a still of 150-gallon capacity and 10 gallons of so-called "moonshine" whisky, were found by police in the rear of 5225 Bischoff avenue, when they traced the odor of malt to the place. A man and an 8-year-old youth, who were operating the still, were arrested. The man said he was being paid \$13 a night for his work. The man said he was sharing in the profits.

County officials are investigating a fire reported by city firemen as having been caused by the explosion of a still in the home of John County, 501 Avenue H, St. Louis. County, who was arrested yesterday, was arrested by police.

Man Griffith, who was summoned to the building, reported finding some corn mash scattered on the side of the house by the explosion. Venderhaar could not be found. The damage was estimated at \$2000.

Mrs. Ellen Dornes, 52, of 1417 North Broadway, and two other persons found in the home were arrested last night when police reported finding three barrels of mash and some empty jugs in the room. The police found a still and a still in a shed at the rear. Mrs. Dornes told the police she had rented the room, where the man was found, to two youths three weeks ago.

Other arrests in liquor cases were made yesterday. 2503 North Grand, street car conductor, arrested and supposed whisky reported found in the basement of his home, Charles May, 31, porter in saloon, 1415 Morgan street, in charge of the place when police reported finding some so-called colored whisky bottles in the place, and a lot of empty bottles in place; and three men arrested, Grand and Chouteau avenues, who reported their automobile had been struck by an ash wagon on the police, in searching the machine found a jug of red wine, a mug and a glass in the rear seat.

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Hamon, with her son and
daughter, has been in Chi-
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Inventory of the estate of C.
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about a camp fire last night.
Slaughter being asleep, Howard
said he took his revolver and walked
over to where Slaughter was lying,
his automatic pistol in his hand. He
said he awakened Slaughter and or-
dered him to throw up his hands. In-
stead, Howard declared, Slaughter
began to arise to his feet, weapon
in hand.

"Howard said that he then shot
Slaughter—once in the head and
once in the breast near the heart—
and walked a mile and a half to a farm
house and telephoned to Sheriff
Crow of Saline County at Benton, 15
miles away, telling the Sheriff that
Slaughter had been killed and that
they wanted to surrender.

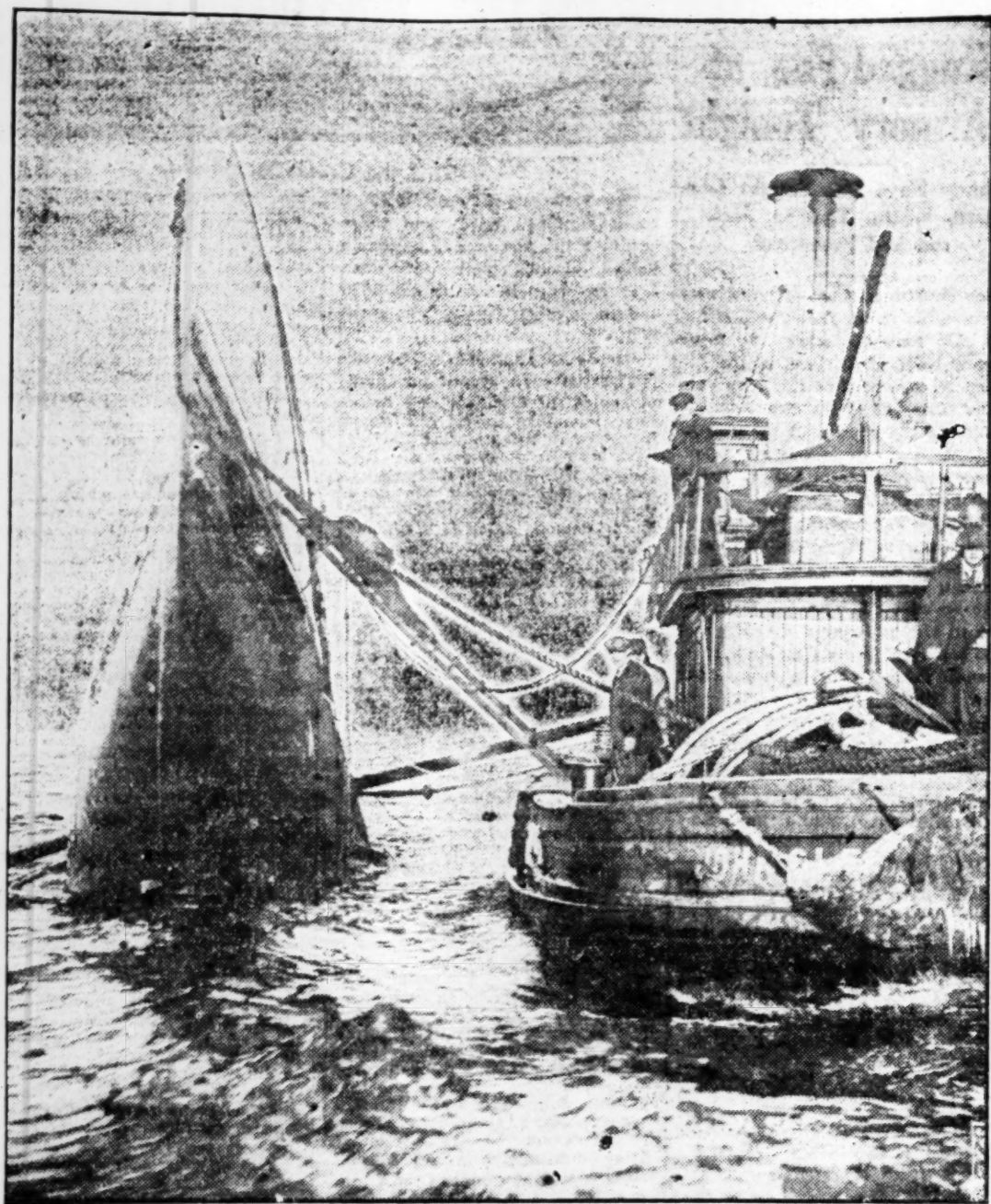
"Howard asserted after his sur-
render that he had left a note for
me telling of his intention to return.
He later told me that he had hoped
to capture Slaughter and to bring
him back.

Note Left by Howard.

"Today I found under some pa-
pers on my desk in the commissary
department, the following note writ-
ten on the back of an envelope:

"Will be back and
"Howard has told me that he in-
tended to write and bring Slaughter
with me, but that he was inter-
rupted in the writing by the entrance
of Slaughter and showed the en-
velope under the papers on the desk.
"About two months ago I felt that,
though Slaughter was kept in soli-
tary confinement, and Howard was
a machine operator in the tailor

Wreck of Submarine, Whose Crew Got Out by Torpedo Tube



Harassed by poisonous gas fumes, formed when intruding salt water came in contact with its batteries, the crew of 40 of the Lake submarine S-48 which sank off Bridgeport (Conn.) Light, during the trial trip, were rescued one by one through the torpedo tubes to the stern left, protruding high above the water line. The photo shows the S-48 standing on her bow with the rescue tug standing by.

LETTERS SAY MAN WAS THROWN UNDER TRAIN

Grand Jury Investigation in
Death of Joseph Dewan,
World War Veteran.

The grand jury on next Tuesday
will consider the death on Nov. 19
of Joseph Dewan, 46 years old, of
4030 North Broadway, a veteran of
the 138th (St. Louis) Infantry in
the war, to determine whether he
was thrown under a train as an an-
onymous communication received by the
Circuit Attorney and the police assert.

The communications declare that
Dewan engaged in a fight with the
leader of a gang in that vicinity and
whipped him, the members of the
gang taking revenge by causing his death.

Dewan was found on the railroad
track near the Mallinckrodt Chem-
ical Co. plant at 9 p. m. on the day
of his death. His right leg had
been crushed off at the hip. He
could make no statement and died
on the way to the city hospital. Rail-
road men could not account for the
accident and Dewan's relatives could
not reason out his presence in the
railroad yard.

After the receipt of the communi-
cations relating Dewan's fight with
the gang leader, Lieut. Vasey of the
homicide squad was instructed to
investigate and was given blank
subpoenas, seven of which he has
served upon various persons in the
vicinity for appearance before the
grand jury.

immunity and the large rewards of-
fered.

While in apparent friendly con-
versation with the outlaw leader,
Ford shot Jesse in the back as the
latter was standing on a chair to ad-
just a picture on the wall.

Ford was immediately pardoned
by the Governor and went to Colo-
rado, where he was killed in a salo-
on brawl.

The killing of Jesse James created
great indignation throughout the ru-
ral sections of Missouri, where the
bandit had become a sort of hero of
the Robin Hood type.

A song, once of wide popularity, is
still sung concerning the killing. The
refrain is:

"But the dirty little coward
"Who killed Mr. Howard,
"Laid poor Jesse James in his
grave."

U. S. WILL NOT TAKE PART IN DISCUSSION OF FINANCE UNTIL CLOUD IS REMOVED

Administration to Keep Away From Subject so
Long as France Can Say "Why Not Subtract
From German Debt Amount Owed U. S.?"

By CHARLES G. ROSS,
The Chief Washington Correspond-
ent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—As pre-
viously stated in this correspondence,
the participation of the United States
in a world economic conference is
contingent upon a successful out-
come of the present parleys on arms
and Pacific problems.

It was further learned by the cor-
respondent today that if President
Harding heads the advice of certain
influential counselors in the admin-
istration, the United States will take
part in no financial discussions with
the European Powers till they have
settled among themselves the ques-
tion of the German reparations.

Attitude of Advisers.

The attitude of these advisers—and
there is sound reason to believe it
will be the final attitude of the ad-
ministration—may be stated briefly
as follows:

Suppose the United States
should go into a financial confer-
ence with the reparations cloud
still darkening the horizon. In-
evitably the cloud would throw its
shadow over the gathering. The
discussion from the outset would
be directed not toward construc-
tive means of stabilizing the cur-
rencies of the world, but toward
persuading the United States to
trade off all or part of its claims
against Europe for remission of
part of the allied claim against
Germany.

The representatives of the United
States would find themselves in
an "impossible" position. Once
the question was brought up, they
could not do otherwise than ex-
press the conviction of economists
the world over—namely, the world
equilibrium cannot be restored till
the staggering total of the allied
charge against Germany, a total
indefensible on any conceivable
economic ground, is substantially
reduced. That would not be "pro-
German" talk, but pro-American,
pro-British, pro-world peace.

Expected French Reply.

But France would reply: "Quite
so. We are willing to reduce our
claim against Germany; but how
much are you, in return, prepared

to take off your claim against us?"
Immediately there would be what
the diplomats call an "impasse"
for American public opinion,
which in this respect is guiding
the Harding administration along
the same path as that taken by
the Wilson regime, is against any
cancellation of the war debt. There
are indications that, as the chase
in Europe becomes more clearly
revealed, the American public is
taking a kinder view of the post-
ponement of interest payments,
but giving no sign of majority ap-
proval of proposals to wipe out the
principal, wholly or in part.

Even if America should consent
to the reparations, the effect on
the economic structure of Germany
would be negligible. The bill
against Germany runs to \$58,000,-
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**PACKERS AT CHICAGO
GET STRIKEBREAKERS**

New Employees Said to Number
8000 Sheltered Within
Stockyard Walls.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—While Federal and State officials here are co-operating today with officials of the meat packers' union in an endeavor to adjust the differences which led to the packing house workers' strike, new employees, said to number 8000, are being sheltered within the stockyard walls.

Strike leaders are using utmost efforts to prevent further disorders. An appeal for a sympathetic strike of other union men within the plants also was issued by the leaders of the local union of the striking meat cutters.

Cornelius J. Hayes, president of the union, proposed submission of the differences "to any fair form of arbitration." Leaders of the strike have contended that the 10 per cent wage reduction was not approved by the "Big Five" packers' employees.

Hundreds of new employees are said to have been hired by the packers here yesterday, and plant officials declare operations are on a "nearly normal" basis.

East St. Louis, Ill., and Omaha further clashes between strike packers, police and loyal employees were reported yesterday but also preserved order.

O. W. Reed, a negro leader of the strikers at Kansas City, announced he would resign today, saying that he was no longer able to keep the strikers under control. Members of the Kansas Industrial Court announced Tuesday they would ask for State troops to take charge of picketing or disorders occurred.

**PACKERS AND EMPLOYERS
DIFFER ON NUMBER ON STRIKE**

Workers Declare 2000 Are Out, While Employers Say Total Is

About Half That Number.

Conflicting statements regarding the number of men on strike at the plants of the eleven St. Louis packing companies involved in the wage dispute with the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union were made today by employers and union leaders.

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**G. O. P. CONFERENCES ON
FUSION ON CONSTITUTION**

Chairman Here to Try to Over-
come Opposition of Babler
and Essen.

By the Associated Press.

Dr. E. B. Clements of Macon, chairman of the Republican State Committee, came to St. Louis last night for conferences today with Republican National Committeeman Babler and Fred Essen, party boss in St. Louis County, to endeavor to induce them to abandon the movement to influence the committee at Jefferson City Monday to refuse to join with the Democratic organization in presenting a fusion ticket of 15 delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention to be held next year.

Clements, who publicly announced his support of the fusion idea when it first was suggested, has encountered opposition from Babler, Essen, and Walter S. DeLoach of Kansas City, who have advocated a campaign to capture all the delegates-at-large for the Republicans and thus to control the convention.

Clements said to a Post-Dispatch reporter today that he believed the committee would support the fusion plan. "We would lose if we won in an attempt to elect Republican delegates," Clements said. "No Constitution framed along political lines would be adopted at the polls. If the Republicans controlled the convention, the Democrats would oppose the adoption of the constitution. What would it avail to write a constitution which would be defeated?"

"There is also another point. Delegates will be elected Jan. 31. The convention probably will begin in the spring, and about September the Constitution will be ready for a vote of the people. Then, in November, there will be the regular off-year elections in Missouri. Neither party is in a financial condition to undertake a hard campaign for the delegates to the convention."

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Burial Permits**

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Strike leaders are using utmost efforts to prevent further disorders. An appeal for a sympathetic strike of other union men within the plants also was issued by the leaders of the local union of the striking meat cutters.

Cornelius J. Hayes, president of the union, proposed submission of the differences "to any fair form of arbitration." Leaders of the strike have contended that the 10 per cent wage reduction was not approved by the "Big Five" packers' employees.

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Popular Comics,
News Photographs
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1921.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH DAILY MAGAZINE

Popular Fiction and
Women's Features
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1921.



First photograph of Princess Mary to reach America, showing her with her fiancé, Viscount Lascelles. The bride-elect's mother, Queen Mary, is with the obviously happy pair.
—Underwood & Underwood Photograph.



Noted Paris dress designer comes to America for a visit: Mme. Sylvie Montegut, head of the firm of Boue Soeurs.
—Underwood & Underwood Photograph.



A recent photograph of the Crown Prince of Sweden, of the historic name of Gustavus Adolphus, with his young son and daughter.



The youngest of all the Kentucky Colonels: Col. Dick Stoll Jr., son of Circuit Judge Richard C. Stoll of Lexington, Ky. He has been duly commissioned by Governor Morrow as a member of his staff.



The "collar ad man" sues for \$10,000 for continued use of his neck to show off the decorative qualities of certain brands of collars. Thomas F. Dawson, New York real estate broker, who posed for artist J. C. Leyendecker for one advertisement, protests against continued use for other styles.



American-born German Countess comes to America to visit her family for the first time since the World War began in 1914. Countess Nelly Zu Eulenberg. She was married in 1903.
—International Photograph.



Senator Truman Newberry of Michigan, upon whose right to retain his seat the United States Senate will vote early in January, enjoys the coveted distinction of being a member of President Harding's "golf cabinet." A recent photograph of him on the links.
—Underwood & Underwood Photograph.



A recent portrait of Michael Collins, the Sinn Féin Minister of Finance, who is one of the signers of treaty of peace between Britain and Ireland.
—Keystone Photograph.

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"The Love Cowards"

—By
Hazel Deyo Bachelor

CHAPTER LII

Miss Henderson Learns the Truth.

"BRUCE, what do you mean?" He realized then his impetuous anger and the betrayal in the words he had spoken and in a characteristic way shrugged his shoulders and turned away. He refused to say anything more, but Miss Henderson did not need further information to know that her suspicions had been right and that Bruce had fallen in love with Nancy. What a mixup it all was, and how was it going to end?

Miss Henderson went directly from Bruce to Nancy's room. She found the girl writing a note, which she hastily folded and slipped into an envelope as Miss Henderson entered. After her stormy scene with Bruce, Nancy had decided on one thing. Whatever she did in the future she simply could not go through with it, and she was writing to tell him so.

Nancy knew that she had done a dishonorable thing in letting Anthony go, but she was too miserable to care what happened to her now. Her one wish was to leave Rock Haven forever. She never wanted to see it again.

"Bruce has consented to your going with us tomorrow," Miss Henderson began without preamble.

Nancy started. "And, Nancy, I was right about his caring for you. He is so madly in love with you that he is ready to kill Dr. Hunt rather than let you go to him."

Even while Nancy's heart leaped at Miss Henderson's words her lips curled. "Yes, that would be exactly his way of doing things. But I don't know what I'm going to do."

"But you'll go with us tomorrow," "Yes, I'd do anything for Trix."

Miss Henderson breathed a sigh of relief and said nothing more. For the present she would have to be content with that.

In the afternoon, Trix was strong enough to get up and Nancy decided that a run on the beach would do her good. For a time everything seemed suspended with Nancy, her ability to feel was stunned and she had no plans for anything beyond seeing that Trix was safely started on the road to health and happiness.

Bruce's sudden change of feeling seemed not to matter in the face of other things that had happened. He did not even strike Nancy as surprising, although if she had been able to think logically she would have realized that it was, in a way, a concession.

Nancy and Trix were out only a short time, as it was really too cold to keep the child in the air for very long. But when they returned to the house and Trix was unconscious in her room with her dolls around her and a faint color in her cheeks from the exercise in the cold, Nancy began to wonder how she was going to get her letter posted. She did not dare leave Trix with any one but Miss Henderson, who had gone to the village. Bertha was trustworthy, Nancy might intrust the letter to her, but on the other hand, she wanted to post it herself; she wanted the feeling of having ended things definitely between herself and Anthony, and she wanted the letter to reach him before he came to the house again.

(To Be Continued.)

Uncommon Sense

By JOHN BLAKE

CONDITION.

CONDITION wins football games, and horse races, and prize fights and wars.

The race is not always to the swift or the battle to the strong, because frequently both the swift and the strong are out of condition.

If you are in condition you are at your best. Your best may not be as good as your adversary's best, but it is always better than his worst, sometimes better than his average.

Condition enables you to bring to a contest everything you have. It means training, and health, clear eyes and a cool brain.

It is indispensable in athletics. And it is just as indispensable in business.

That means preparation. It means years of careful study and training. It means hard mental exercise, and the habit of determining to get all there is to be got out of the day's work.

You may not be blessed with such a mind as was given to Lloyd George or Rudyard Kipling or John D. Rockefeller.

The talents you possess may not be of a very high order. But they are all you have, and you must make the most of them.

Keep in condition, and you can.

Many an average mind is today outthinking and outwitting minds of a higher order. It is the old story of the hare and the tortoise.

Condition always counts. Learn its importance, and you are not likely to be one of the dependents who must in old age ask their children or the state to keep their bodies and souls together.

The ablest business man, out of condition through ill health, will fall down on important transactions.

But they only get out of condition because of ill-health. The fact that they are able business men keeps them from excesses, and late hours, and the mistakes of diet that result in bad condition.

If you are going to travel very far on the uphill way in this world you have got to keep in condition.

Not only must your general health be good, your endurance sound and your digestion functioning without trouble, but your mind must be in condition, too.

(Copyright, 1921.)

How to Be Happy Though Married

—By WILLIAM M. McMAHON—

AN unusually clever girl sat before me. "It is best," I said to her, "to lay the whole situation before me frankly and candidly. Tell me how you met your husband and all about it."

Then she began her narrative. "I was born and reared in a little town of about 2000 in the Middle West. As a young girl I was popular with the boys of our town, talking and laughing and singing on the porch of summer evenings and going to parties in the winter. Best Gilman, my pal, and myself had the pleasure of the attentions at separate times of every one of the fellows. For instance, Joe called on me Monday, on Bess about Wednesday and while Bess was entertaining Joe, I would be enduring Bob. But, perhaps, I had better not go into all this," she smiled.

"Go ahead, it will give me a better angle on the situation," I urged. "Well, it seems that traveling men were objects of great concern to Bess and me and sometimes we could manage introductions. I told Bess that never, under any circumstances, I would think of marrying a man from my own town, although steady-going Philip was urging me all the time to marry him. I wanted to go to a big city and be a stenographer and battle with life."

"I finally persuaded my parents to send me to the city to a business college. Soon I secured a position."

"I had to work pretty hard and gave some thought to marrying. Good old Philip wrote me regularly and sent me nice presents Christmas and birthdays. But somehow I could not entertain serious thought of Philip. I wanted a new man. I craved an adventure. I dreamed of an ideal man of romance—one who was tall, handsome, rich, loving, gentle and generous, chivalrous, brave and true. I was only 20."

"One evening at supper at my boarding house a stranger was seated next to me, a tall young man, about 30 years of age. The first thing I noticed about him was his sad eyes, the next his ease of manner and air of assurance. During the meal he laughed at something I said and I liked his laugh—so much so that I laughed, too, and then we laughed at each other while the other boarders eyed us with disapproval."

"That same evening we sat on the porch together and got very well acquainted. He talked about himself while I listened. When he bade me good-night he said he enjoyed my conversation very much."

"Wait a minute," I interrupted. "Let me jot down a note here." She continued:

"When he proposed to me, I was so happy that I never dawned on me to be cautious and wait before I accepted him. I knew nothing about him, but his first kiss swept me strangely away from reason so that I knew only that I loved him, felt only the longing to have him and to be his forever."

"Next day I confided the news of my engagement to old Mrs. Wilson. 'My dear,' she said to me, 'has Harry got anything?'

"'Any what?' I asked. 'Any money or property?'

"'No.' 'What is his business?'

"'Now for the life of me, I could not answer that. I knew he sold things and also knew that he didn't do much except call on me, and he didn't seem to have much money, so I answered:

"'He sells things.' I interrupted the young lady again here to make another note. I bid her go on with her story."

"Harry and I were married just three months after our first meeting. How happy I was! It didn't matter to me that Harry didn't make much money, for if the money market was depressed sometimes he would borrow and we got along just as well."

It never troubled me then to know that he was careless in paying back loans or in squaring accounts at stores. A debt never worried him, and he would cheerfully give all he had at any time not only to me, but to anyone who asked him for it. We were scenery fiends and traveled from city to city, having money sometimes, sometimes not—enjoying luxuries, but scarcely any of the necessities. We laughed our time away together."

"After a while Harry seemed unable or unwilling to make money and laid everything to bad luck. How often have I heard him say that he was a hoodoo. Then I would tell him that he was just simply incompetent. One night as he lay in bed I looked at him for a long time. I felt that my love for him was gradually dying out."

"In a few days he went to a different city, and in another few days he sent for me, said he was going to make money selling stocks. I decided to go to him. Here I am."

"She paused in some confusion. I asked her if that was all of the story, and she hesitated. I told her to get on with it, and she continued:

"The evening before the day I was to leave for this city was a warm, springy evening and the little park near by was green with the young, fresh grass. A gentleman whom I shall call Fred said to me: 'Let's take a walk through the park.'"

"This may sound like a simple little courtesy, but I was much agitated. But on this evening I was depressed and really wanted to go to the park. I told Fred to wait until I got my coat."

"Fred and I wandered around the park, and sat down on a bench. He said he hated to see me go away. He seemed very sad, and I had a feeling that something was going to happen. I wanted to leave but did not know how, exactly. He said he understood me and sympathized with me. He

took my hand. Never before had I felt so guilty. He talked on in a half whisper and sat very near me. Before I knew it he kissed me, and I arose angrily and walked away from him and felt my face burning. I went to my room and threw myself on the bed and cried. In my shame I blamed my husband, no one else, and I was going to him the next day. That night I thought it all out—I really felt sorry for Fred—I loathed my husband."

"That all?" "Yes, I had a letter from Fred this morning. My husband is away on another selling trip. I think it is wrong to live with a man that you do not love."

"Now it was time to let loose my batteries of argument, so I spoke my piece as impressively as possible:

"Madame, you don't seem to be made of the right stuff. Your position is vulgar and common, and if you persist in it, you will prove to yourself that you are just like your position. If you are, how could you have married a man who is so incompetent, shiftless and discouraging? A wife must be a real woman in order to make her husband content and successful, so that they both may be happy. She must be a good sport, and a good sport is a good sport always. From what you have said, your husband is about the same now as he was when you married him. You married him with your eyes open. You knew his faults. He did not woo and win you on false pretenses. If he had no money then he has no more now, you can't renounce a method of recognizing the difference between them and produce a vaccine or serum to prevent and cure the disease. In fact much has already been done in this direction."

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"It is also a strong argument for pneumonia patients to be isolated and everyone who is in contact with the patient should guard against taking the germs into the respiratory tract and not handle articles brought in contact with the patient until those articles have been sterilized."

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The Weekly Health Talk

By DR. MAX C. STARKLOFF,
Health Commissioner of St. Louis.

PNEUMONIA is one of the diseases very dangerous to life which modern science has not conquered although long strides have been taken in the past few years toward a solution of the problem of lowering the death rate and ease of measures to prevent the disease. It occurs in two different forms: one we call bronchopneumonia, the other lobar pneumonia. Bronchopneumonia is the form which attacks the bronchi—the tubes leading into the lungs through which the air passes to and from the lungs. These tubes become inflamed and the disease if unchecked extends to the lungs, where it causes patches of inflammation of the lung. This is the form generally seen in children and often occurs in old persons with fatal results. The more common form of pneumonia is the lobar pneumonia. In this form large areas of the lung are inflamed and the inflammation is apt to spread over the entire lung. This is the most dangerous form of pneumonia and is accompanied by high fever and great prostration. If it does not cause the death of the patient it may suddenly terminate with disappearance of the fever and general feeling of improvement, and recovery.

We know the cause of pneumonia, which is a germ or rather various kinds of germs more or less similar, and scientists are now endeavoring to classify these germs so that we can attack each form and perhaps devise a method of recognizing the difference between them and produce a vaccine or serum to prevent and cure the disease. In fact much has already been done in this direction."

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It is also a strong argument for pneumonia patients to be isolated and everyone who is in contact with the patient should guard against taking the germs into the respiratory tract and not handle articles brought in contact with the patient until those articles have been sterilized."

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FRENCH ACTRESSES DAY STRIK



MME. SIMONE DHERLEYS OF THE CASINO IN HUGE VEIL OF ODD BLACK LACE WHICH EXTENDS ON FAN SHAPED ORNA MENTS ALMOST TO THE SHOULDER

HERE MME. SIMONE DHERLEYS WEARS A CHAPEAU OF BLACK SILK WITH FEATHERS AROUND THE RIM

The Holiday Cake

By EMILIE HOFFMAN.

NOW is the time to make the fruit cake which is so much a part of the festive Christmas season. If wrapped in a cloth and put into a stone jar or a tin cake box it will keep fresh for months. Heavy fruit cake is best when from one to four months old. It would be a good plan to bake the fruit cake in small tins and utilize them as Christmas gifts. Women who have no kitchen facilities would be delighted with such a gift and if the cake is frosted in white and Christmas greeting put in with red icing, it makes a pleasing appearance.

FRUIT CAKE.

Beat one cup butter and one cup sugar until creamy, add two well-beaten eggs, half a pound seeded raisins and half a pound currants, both thoroughly washed and dried, half a pound of citron and orange peel, previously run through the meat chopper, half a pound almonds, cut in shreds, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, one-fourth teaspoonful of nutmeg, three cups or more of flour and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one-fourth cup of milk.

The Volstead act does not prohibit the use of liquor in cooking, so you can safely add a wineglass each of brandy and sherry, which affords the essential keeping qualities of the cake. These should be added last. Mix butter well and pour into baking pan. Pack well down in pan and wash the top with milk. A large cake should have two thicknesses of greased paper. Bake very slowly until done. Test with straw. It should take from three to four hours to bake. Do not open oven door until it has baked at least one hour.

PORK CAKE.

Pork cake is considered superior to fruit cake by many cooks and will keep quite as long if a wineglass of brandy or rum is added. Chop five one pound fat pork, add two cups coffee, two cups molasses, one and a half cups brown or granulated sugar, one grated nutmeg, one and a half teaspoons each of cloves, cinnamon and allsp

ASSES DISPLAY STRIKING FASHIONS



His uncle had gone to lunch and they were quite alone. Just want to say a few words to my uncle, Miss Day said. "He's a trifle abrupt, means well, I hope you will word of warning in the right

of a Girl
Business Career in St. Louis
ine Crawford

girl, your letter is full of...
cried Richardson. "What kind school did you come from? they teach young people to argue more? I gave you the punch and you didn't even get that. Miss Smith, take this young man in hand. Go over this letter with me. I'll wager you know more stenography than all the teachers put together."

Miss Smith bustled up to and with her pencil outlining what should be done.

"You'll learn very quickly," whispered. "I remember I made the same mistake when I first started. Peggy couldn't help liking pleasant voiced little Miss Day and she felt as if she had a very important lesson as she went to retype her letter. But Richardson's too frank voice still rang in ears. She made up her mind would just stay one week enough to draw her envelope then hunt another position.

Just as she had come to the decision the door opened and a handsome young man came in. Her eyes met and then she crept away. But in the gaze Peggy read much.

"Miss Dayton, I want you to my nephew, Dick," announced Richardson from over the top of his desk.

The young man stepped in and took Peggy's hand. "I'm so glad to see you," he said. "I've been waiting for you. I'm just training Miss Dayton. Dick," continued Richardson, to Peggy's embarrassment, "he'll make a first rate little secretary after she learns to spell and take things down steady."

Young Richardson smiled theatrically, delivered his message and disappeared. Again Peggy it out that she simply could not this man's frankness and abruptness to lunch. But Peggy heard Billy and politely she was just drawing on her preparatory to leaving the when young Richardson

Making Her Look Her Best

By DORIS DOSCHER.

Treatment for the Oily Skin.
A CONDITION of the skin that is very often met with, and one that is a source of great annoyance and disfigurement to the owner, is a skin that is too oily. This condition may arise from several different causes and until you know what is the cause of your particular condition you cannot remedy the evil by simply applying a coat of powder or an astringent to the skin. This trouble is deeply seated and of too general a nature to be so quickly remedied.

In a great many cases the moist skin or excessive perspiration is due to a condition peculiar to the nervous system caused by weakness, exhaustion, improper digestion or from illness. In a normal condition the glands of the face as well as those of the body never show this excessive perspiration except as a result of physical exertion, heat or emotional stress.

The first step in conquering this disagreeable tendency of the skin is to watch the general condition so as to avoid any digestive disturbances and take plenty of exercise, so that the glands become stronger as the skin receives a new elasticity and they are able to function properly.

The very best advice that I can give you is to apply cold lotions or the ice rub and an astringent lotion, and test you will not know just what I mean by such a lotion I would suggest that you make up for your own personal use the following:

- Benzoin 50 grams
- Alum 50 grams
- Water 500 grams
- Followed by a powder of—
- Starch 10 grams
- Oxide of zinc 10 grams
- Tannin 10 grams

The skin that has a tendency to be too oily needs careful cleansing, because the pores remaining open as they do have a tendency to harbor particles of dust and in consequence the face soon becomes covered with blackheads; so that the proper cleansing of an oily skin requires even more than ordinary attention. Certain nerves and centers control the production of perspiration and it is only when these are out of order that the oily skin is noticeable.

Do not think that I can give you any powder or astringent that in itself has all the curative values to prevent this condition. You must depend to a great degree on the general circulation of the blood for your cure. As soon as you have improved the general condition the glands will become more spontaneous in their action, the skin will have a new elasticity and the enlarged pores will disappear.

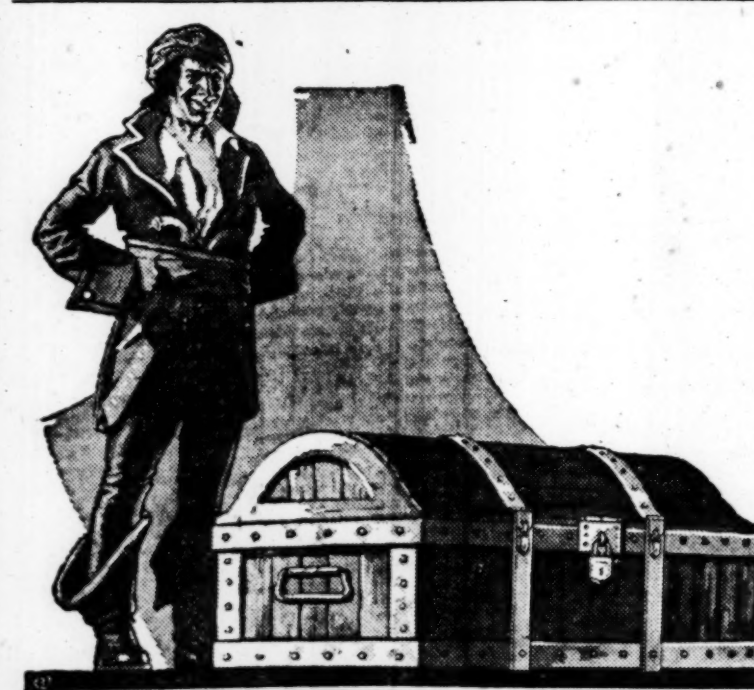
The first woman to hold a seat in the Swedish Parliament is Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, recently elected at Gothenburg. For many years she has been one of the leading labor leaders in Sweden.

should be served as fast as they are baked.

Peach stains will disappear if the spot is wet with water and a layer of cream of tartar spread over it and the stained article is placed in the direct sunlight.

Prunes With Beef Heart

DRAIN remove stones and chop 1½ cups (½ can) prepared prunes. Trim the beef heart, pour boiling water over it, and allow to stand for 10 minutes. Dredge the heart with flour, brown in a little fat, place in a kettle, cover with boiling water, add prunes and seasonings, and cook slowly until tender. Remove to serving dish, thicken the stock containing prunes and pour around it.



Money Chests

In the middle ages people spent good sized sums of money for great oaken boxes, with brass or iron reinforcements and massive locks, to keep their wealth safe from thieves and fire.

Such a chest would be of little value against the modern cracksmen, before whose "soph" and jimmy even strong home and office safes have proved defenseless.

Luckily, you have an opportunity to protect your wealth by depositing it in this strong financial institution, government supervised and backed by a record of thirty years of service to St. Louisans.

Are you taking advantage of the opportunity? \$1.00 opens a savings account. Open Monday till 6:30 P. M.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.

Under Government Supervision
(Organized 1890)

FOURTH and PINE

What of the Modern Girl?

Post-Dispatch Readers Discuss Criticisms of American Young Women by Elinor Glyn

VIEWS OF A PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIAL.

Editor of the Woman's Page:
I happened to glance over your page recently when the Glyn editorial appeared, and was sufficiently interested in the contents to follow up the elicited questions which were subsequently evoked. I rather suspect that the denouement will not materially alter the general trend of the opinions which have been advanced pro and con; therefore I take the liberty of suggesting what may possibly be the logical explanation for the present state of contentions, leaving out the factor of any reaction in the emergence from the various transitions which she has had to undergo since the time when she was little more than a head of burden, has overstepped the boundary just a little, but this is a natural human mistake. Anent the short skirt problem, there is only one opinion which a public health physician can give, and that is that the long skirt, from whichever angle it be considered, is an abomination and an insult to womanhood when we attempt to mummify her appearance and trammel her activity. The matter of rouge and other adornments has its revolting aspects from the fact that the good girl, who innocently utilizes this stuff, does not realize that she is resorting to tactics which remove the possibility of differentiating her from the demimonde. If this matter were carefully and tactfully presented, there is no doubt that a good deal less of rouge et al would soon be evident. This topic naturally leads on to the ever pertinent query, why it is that parents insist on keeping their children in ignorance, but that involves the great field of education, which happily is making rapid strides in some sections of our country.

There has as yet no valid reason presented itself as a serious objection to the bobbed hair when there is some logical benefit to be derived by doing so. Anent the subject of cigarette smoking, I do not believe that the normal girl or woman has the time or inclination to indulge in this questionable procedure, or the repulsive one of drinking whiskey. Here again the question of the effects of liquor on the control centers in the brain would open a vast field for discussion which involves

resolve itself down to a natural effort of the great law of compensation to equalize things in the male and female problems of humanity, by causing women to expose more of themselves, thereby eventually curbing the natural male instincts of cupidity, animalism and the craving for products of the imagination. These instincts up to a certain stage represent a normal physiological status, but the borderline is so thin, and the barrier so easily annihilated, that it would be a big order for any competent pathologist, physiologist or psychologist to attempt to define its limits. It is possible that woman, in the emergence from the various transitions which she has had to undergo since the time when she was little more than a head of burden, has overstepped the boundary just a little, but this is a natural human mistake. Anent the short skirt problem, there is only one opinion which a public health physician can give, and that is that the long skirt, from whichever angle it be considered, is an abomination and an insult to womanhood when we attempt to mummify her appearance and trammel her activity. The matter of rouge and other adornments has its revolting aspects from the fact that the good girl, who innocently utilizes this stuff, does not realize that she is resorting to tactics which remove the possibility of differentiating her from the demimonde. If this matter were carefully and tactfully presented, there is no doubt that a good deal less of rouge et al would soon be evident. This topic naturally leads on to the ever pertinent query, why it is that parents insist on keeping their children in ignorance, but that involves the great field of education, which happily is making rapid strides in some sections of our country.

educational efforts. In conclusion permit me to state that while I have as a rule been neutral on questions involving the championing and sustaining of women's rights, etc., my experiences as a physician and public health officer lead me to the conclusion that the American woman is innately of good sound fiber, and that the seeming deviations from normalcy in moral and social questions are mainly the outcome to some extent of the neglect of tactful education at the proper period of life, but in greater proportion to influences over which we have little, if any, control.

DR. WILLIAM H. THALER
Inspector of Hygiene, St. Louis
Board of Education.

REAL GENTLEMAN A BIG FIND.

Editor of the Woman's Page:
As a chum, chaperon and confidante of young girls of the much-criticized class, I would like to add my personal opinion from personal knowledge of them. Without exception, at one time or another, a girl has come crowing to me over her find of a "perfect gentleman." She will crow over him and call him all the endearing terms and flaunt him in the faces of the other girls as a real find. She talks of his fine manners and makes as much of him as if he were a mother over a beloved infant. A "real gentleman" can produce a thrill that a "fresh guy" or a "sport" never will. The paint and powder are bait to interest the "modern man" while waiting for the real man to claim her love.

A LOVER OF GIRLS.

AMERICAN GIRL A DARLING.

Editor of the Woman's Page:
There is not a more interesting or more valuable addition to America than the TRUE American girl, always ready to fill any position circumstances call upon her to fill. As to morality, of course she is moral naturally. That question should never be asked of her. If you want to see eyes snap, approach her on that

MAXIMS —of a— Modern Maid

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall

EVERY husband should remember that the successful alibi, like lightning, never strikes twice in the same place.

According to our best moralists, the limitation of feminine armament should mean the scrapping of rouge, lipstick and powder, as well as a ten-year holiday for the beauty parlors.

Even in this age of the woman citizen, one of the surest approaches to the male heart is the "line" that begins, "Oh, Mr. Jones, I don't know a thing about politics, so won't you please tell me what you think?"

When a woman tries to convince herself that she loves a man by enumerating all the reasons why she should love him, she has abandoned her position before firing a shot.

Sometimes a cat says "miau miau!"—and sometimes she yowls to know "how you can accomplish so much, my dear, at your age!"

Speaking of promises that outrun performance, chief among them are those exchanged by bride and groom.

The girl who wouldn't use chipped china, or put on mended silk stockings, often takes away a cracked and worn heart from love's auction rooms and professes herself well satisfied with her bargain.

What no male flirt will ever know is how many women really fall for his charms, and how many are too kind-hearted to destroy his delusions of irrepressibility.

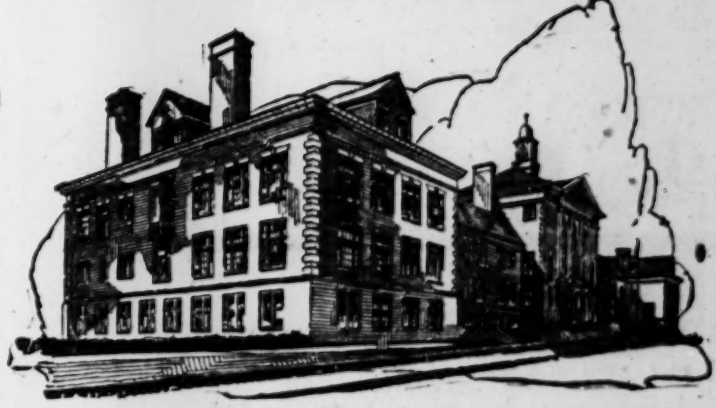
One touch of scandal makes a whole suburban street kin. (Copyright, 1921.)

subject. As to kisses, I expect mothers and daughters are the same. Smoking, that is a fad and most unfortunate and unbecoming one, as few, if any woman or lady, knows how to use a cigarette—a man's privilege. They are encroaching upon a man's ground, smoking, chewing or anything approaching a copying of man's characteristics is ugly in a woman. Ladies rarely do care to encroach.

The beauty and attractiveness of woman's dress is certainly lost when in trousers—useful, perhaps, but hideous. I think there are many that will agree with me in that.

The true American girl is a darling. MRS. ALFRED CARR.

milk



Nearly twelve hundred students attend Summer High School, pictured here. We see to their having a daily supply of pure Milk, hours fresher, in the school cafeteria, which is a pleasant feature.

Ever solicitous to guard the welfare of our city's splendid student-body, the Board of Education made searching inquiry before awarding the contract for supplying Milk to the lunchrooms of the city's High Schools. In open competition, the St. Louis Dairy Company won that contract. For your household, just as for the student-body, these outstanding merits are important:

- Quality**
St. Louis Dairy Company Milk comes direct from the famous Highland District, the finest source of supply tributary to St. Louis. It is produced under ideal conditions which make it "best by EVERY test."
- Safety**
St. Louis Dairy Company Milk is perfectly pasteurized under the strictest supervision right at the source of supply, in a thoroughly modern plant. Then, with every scientific safeguard, it is bottled and sealed—right at Highland, Illinois.
- Freshness**
St. Louis Dairy Company Milk is packed in ice immediately upon bottling and rushed to St. Louis in sealed refrigerator cars, thus insuring the quickest possible delivery to the high schools and homes of St. Louis. Our own sanitary wagon-service brings it to you "12 to 24 hours fresher."

"Best by EVERY Test"

St. Louis Dairy Company
BOMONT 995
PHONE CENTRAL 7490

Baker's Cocoa

The Food Drink That Suits Everyone
Old and young, the well and the ill.

It is not artificially flavored, but, having the delicious, natural flavor and aroma of high-grade cocoa beans of which one never tires, may be used at every meal.

Trade-mark on every package.
WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1890
DORCHESTER - MASSACHUSETTS
Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

MY FAVORITE STORIES
By IRVIN S. COBB

(One of a series of short funny stories by the celebrated American humorist which appear daily in the Post-Dispatch on this page.)



AS TRANSLATED INTO THE ENGLISH.

SOMETIMES a story takes on added value in the retelling of it, even though the man who repeats it gets it twisted. This doesn't happen often, still it does happen. I recall an instance: One night at dinner in honor of a distinguished visiting Englishman I was reminded of a yarn which I had from Sam Blythe, and when I was called upon by the chairman to speak a few words I told it, and it went very well. It had to do with a prospector in Oklahoma who, on a Saturday night, bought a quart bottle of moonshine whisky and took it to his lonely cabin, anticipating a pleasant Sunday. But as he crossed the threshold he stumbled and fell, dropping his precious burden and smashing the bottle, so that its aromatic contents were wasted upon the floor. Depressed by his misfortune, the unfortunate man went to bed. As he lay there bemoaning his loss, a mangy, furtive, half-grown rat, with one ear and part of a tail, emerged timorously from a hole in the baseboard, sat up, sniffed the laden air and then, darting swiftly to where the liquor made a puddle in a depression of the planking, ran out its tiny pink tongue, took one quick sip of the stuff and fled in sudden panic to its retreat. But it didn't stay; shortly it again appeared, and now a student of rats would have discerned that a transition had taken place in the spirits of this particular rat. Suddenly it had grown cocky, debonaire, almost reckless. Seemingly satisfied it started for home but, changing its mind, it returned and par-took a third time of the refreshment. Immediately then its fur stood on end, its eyes burned red, like pigeon-blood rubies, and straight-ening itself upon its hind legs it waved its forepaws in a gesture of defiance and shrilly cried out:

"Now, bring on that dad-blamed cat!"

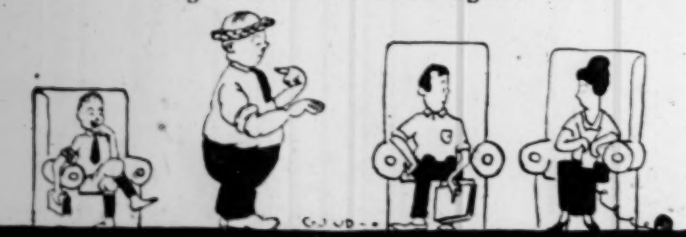
No one seemed to enjoy my little story more than did the guest of the evening. After the party broke up he made me tell it to him all over again. I could tell from his expression that he was trying to memorize it. In fact, he confessed to me that he expected to use it when he got home as a typical example of American humor.

Six months later I was in London. I attended a dinner. My English friend was the toastmaster. Perhaps my presence recalled to him the anecdote he had so liked. At any rate, he undertook to repeat it. His version of it ran for perhaps 20 minutes. He entered into a full exposition of the potency of the illicit distillation known among the Yankees, he said, as "shining moon." He went at length into the subject of the habits of rats, pointing out that inasmuch as rats customarily did not indulge in intoxicants, a few drops of any liquor carrying high alcoholic content would be likely, for the time being at least, to alter the nature of almost any rat. At length he reached his point. It ran like this:

"And then, this little rodent, being now completely transformed by its repeated potations, reared bolt upright, and, voicing the pot-valor of utter intoxication both in tone and manner, it called out in a voice like thunder:

"I say, I wonder if there isn't a cat about somewhere?"

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY
By James J. Montague.



THE PUZZLE.

My Uncle Abijah, arrayed in a wreath,
Came into the parlor one day,
And said we must bow when we spoke to him now,
Because he was Queen of May.
So I called on a doctor of mental disease,
Whose name in the papers I'd seen,
And spoke of my fear that my Uncle, poor dear,
Was just a bit loose in his brain.
He came to the house with an instrument case,
He tapped on my relative's spine,
He glanced with surprise at the whites of his eyes,
And told him to say "Ninety-nine."
"His brain's on the skids," was the verdict he gave,
He's loose as a devil's bagel.
Don't let him get out and go roaming about
Where the squirrels are running at large.
Unwilling to do as this alienist bade,
Another brief visit I paid
To another M. D. who was touted to me
As a whiz in the nut-testing trade.
He put to my uncle a question or two,
Made a four-color sketch of his brain,
Put his ear to his head, and disgustedly said,
"This fellow is perfectly sane!"

My trouble is really worse than before,
It keeps me awake half the night,
I've continually tried, but I cannot decide
Which one of the doctors is right.
And now a new angle comes into this case,
Which makes it distressingly sad,
For I promptly fell ill when they sent in their bill,
And now it is I that am mad!



ANDREW MSLASH
SHAVED HIMSELF EVERY
DAY,
AND HE SMILED AT THE
THOUGHT OF NOT HAVING
TO PAY.



WHILE EDGAR DE FOAM
TO THE BARBER
DID GO,
AND HE CURSED WHEN
THE BARBER GOT
HOLD OF HIS DOUGH:



BUT M'SLASH GOT HIS
FACE TANGLED UP WITH
HIS BLADE,
AND IT COST HIM A
FORTUNE TO HAVE IT
REMADE,



WHILE DE FOAM AT THE
BARBER'S HEARD MEN
TALKING STOCKS,
SO HE PLAYED ON A HUNCH
AND HE GATHERED
THE ROCKS.



A GOOD-LOOKING
GIRL LIKE YOU SHOULD
BE CAREFUL NOT TO
LET THE CUSTOMERS
GET TOO FAMILIAR.

JUST
WHAT
HE'S
DOING
HIM-
SELF

S'MATTER, POP? — STOP, THIEF! — By C. M. PAYNE



SHAKE
HANDS
WITH
MR.
BRUSH,
WILLIE!

AH HA



SO THIS IS LITTLE WILLIE
THAT I'VE HEARD SO MUCH
ABOUT! — WHAT A BRIGHT
LITTLE FELLOW YOU ARE



STOP 'IM!
STOP 'IM!
MAKE HIM
COME BACK.
HE TOOK MY
LOLLY POP!

NONSENSE WILLIE!
HE WOULDN'T TAKE
YOUR CANDY!



HE DID SO POP!
IT GOT STUCK
IN HIS WHISKERS!

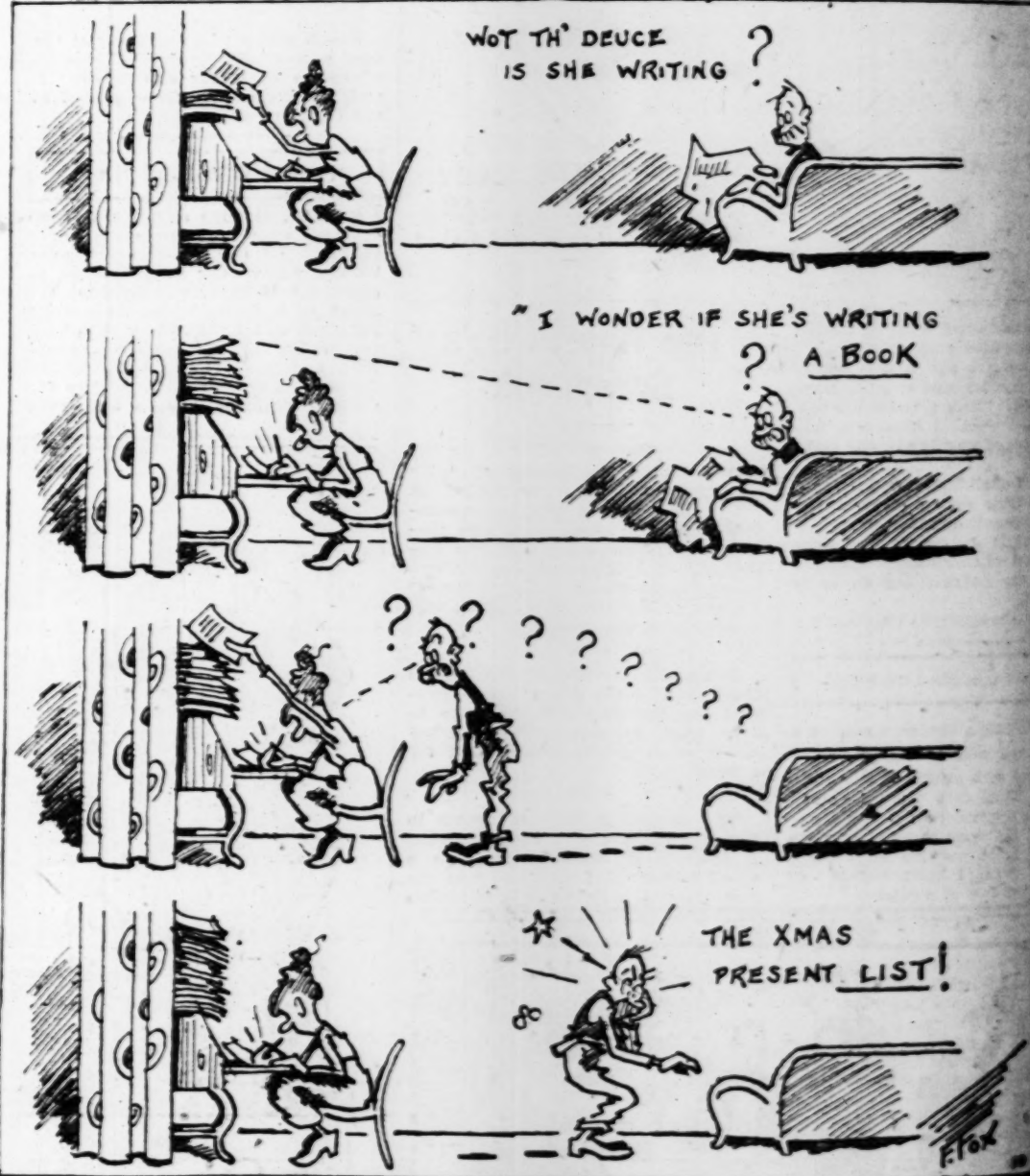
THE THRILL THAT COMES ONCE IN A LIFETIME — By WEBSTER



"OSWALD, I THINK YOU ARE OLD ENOUGH
TO TRUST WITH A SECRET. DON'T BREATHE
A WORD OF THIS TO A SOUL! I AM GOING
TO PLAY SANTA CLAUS AT THE EVERGREENS
CHRISTMAS EVE AND I WANT TO BORROW
YOUR FATHER'S FUR COAT AND HIS SLEIGH
BELLS. I HAVE THE WHISKERS

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT LETS
YOU IN ON THE BIG
SECRET —

DAD'S CURIOSITY SATISFIED — By FONTAINE FOX



WOT TH' DEUCE
IS SHE WRITING?

"I WONDER IF SHE'S WRITING
A BOOK

THE XMAS
PRESENT LIST!

Sure to Come.

Madge: I look as if we must
wear longer skirts.
Marjorie: Just what I expected
after all this agitation about dis-
armament.—Judge.

A Mild Year.

"An umbrella is mostly ribs."
"Yes," said the medical student.
"Sometimes I wish the human anat-
omy was as simple."—Louisville
Courier-Journal.

Marching Along.

"More progress."
"What now?"
"One of our ultra-smart
has come out in sport mourning."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THAT GUILTIEST FEELING — By BRIGGS



WELL WELL WELL
HELLO GLADYS!
HOW ARE YOU
GLADYS?

'LO PETE

I WAS JUST
THINKING OF
YOU THE OTHER
DAY GLADYS
YEH YEH.

GLADYS DO YOU
REMEMBER THE
OLD DAYS WHEN—
— ETC ETC

WELL GLADYS IT HAS
BEEN A PLEASURE TO
SEE YOU AGAIN—
— BY GLADYS—

'BY PETE

— AND JUST AS YOU'RE
CONGRATULATING YOURSELF
THAT YOU'VE MADE A HIT
WITH HER —

YOU SUDDENLY REMEMBER
HER NAME ISN'T "GLADYS"
BUT "CORA"!!

By the Associated Press.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19. — Any doubt that the body of a man found dead in the woods 29 miles from Benton, Ark., this morning, was that of Tom Slaughter, outlaw, who escaped in a spectacular manner from the State prison here Friday morning, was removed late today, positive identification was made. Benton by Edward Dempsey, son of Warden E. H. Dempsey of the penitentiary, and Earl C. Rotenberg, Little Rock Chief of Police. Both men recognized the dead man as Slaughter and Chief Rotenberg further added to the identification means of finger prints.
The body is being held at Benton by Saline County authorities who intend to hold a coroner's inquest on it Monday.
Killed by His Companion.
Slaughter, a notorious bank robber and slayer, who during his career of crime fought many gun battles with officers, lost his life at the hands of a companion.
The body was lying on its side and gave evidence that the fatal shot had struck him when he was reclining before the camp fire which he and six fellow convicts who escaped from the penitentiary early yesterday morning had built in the woods. There were three bullet wounds: the top of the head, another between the nose and still others in the neck and in one hand. The face had been mutilated by bullets, as was reported earlier.
Great throngs crowded into Little town of Benton this afternoon to view the body. The crowd was dense and so insistent that officers placed the body on a wagon in one of the principal streets and permitted the crowd to file by in pairs.
Convict's Story Corroborated.
The finding of Slaughter's body corroborated the story told by J. Howard, the convict who killed Slaughter, and set at rest a theory that the story was a fabrication. Howard, who was a prisoner in the penitentiary, tended to permit Slaughter more liberty in making his escape.
According to Howard's story of the affair, the group of seven men, five white and five negroes, after abandoning the automobile in which they escaped, kept together all day yesterday and on several occasions heard members of the posse searching for them. They eluded all officers, however, and late in the afternoon came to the secluded place where they camped. Howard said that Slaughter was slightly more than usual but betrayed no signs of emotion. He occasionally warned the other members of the party that he would kill them if they "sleaked."
Howard said he watched Slaughter and got the promise of Wells and Clifton Taylor, two negroes, to "frame up" on Slaughter and the other negroes. The plan was carried out as arranged. Slaughter, watching their chance, armed the other negroes as they slept. Howard then gave a yell and Slaughter started to rise to fight, shot him three times.
Surrendered After Shooting.
The negroes who were not in the plot fled and Howard said he and Wells and Taylor attempted unsuccessfully to capture them. He was shot in the back of the head.
Continued on Page 4, Column 1.